Earth First!

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May 1 THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL $3.50

Summer of '95:
Direct Action or Vacation?

BY LESLIE HEMSTREET

When you finish reading this piece, I want you to go take a look in the mirror and chant the following mantra: "I don't have time to be looking in the mirror. My planet needs me!" Then smash the mirror. You no longer have time for vanity. Grab yourself firmly by the ear and go outside.

Breathe. Are you breathing? Once more—deeper. What are you breathing? Do you smell car exhaust, pulp mill, incinerator? If you're lucky enough not to now, you will soon.

Look around you. Do you see green and brown? Dinge with some neon fuschia thrown in? Do you see the gleam of chrome or the gleam in the eye of a crow?

Taste. Can you taste the rancid grease from the McDonald's on the corner? Soot? Pain? The bitterness of mammals pretending they are not animals?

Touch. Is it cushy or concrete? Flesh or vinyl? Velvet or Astroturf?

Listen? The freeway? The diminishing songbirds? The amphibians in decline? Listen harder. Do you hear it? Go to the most unnaturally noisy place you can find and you will be able to hear it. Do you hear it now? That is the sound of nearly 25 years of environmental legislation being run through the Republicrat shredding machines by underpaid secretaries who have to sit on laps and take dictation.

Listen again. That's the sound of handcuffs clicking on your wrists because you are about to put yourself on the line. If Andy Kerr and Mike Roselle can do it, so can you. (See page 23.)

Even though sensory deprivation would be less torturous, you must develop keen senses. You are going to need them and they will lead you down the right path. Your mission, should you choose to accept it... wait a minute, cut the nostalgia. You have no choice; this mission has chosen you.

We must block the roads, seize the gates, sit in the trees, take the trucks, and clog the courts. We will ruin their events, point the finger, take names. Everywhere and anywhere. Choosing the time and place of encounter. Probing, embarrassing, stigmatizing, and shaming. Leave them no rock to hide under, no slime to slither away in.

You are probably going to jail soon. Get used to the idea. Let it run laps in your brain until it gets its second wind. Use positive vibration creative visualization techniques if you must. Even if you don't get caught or you choose to do the work necessary to get people in and out of jail without being arrested yourself, get ready for intensity.

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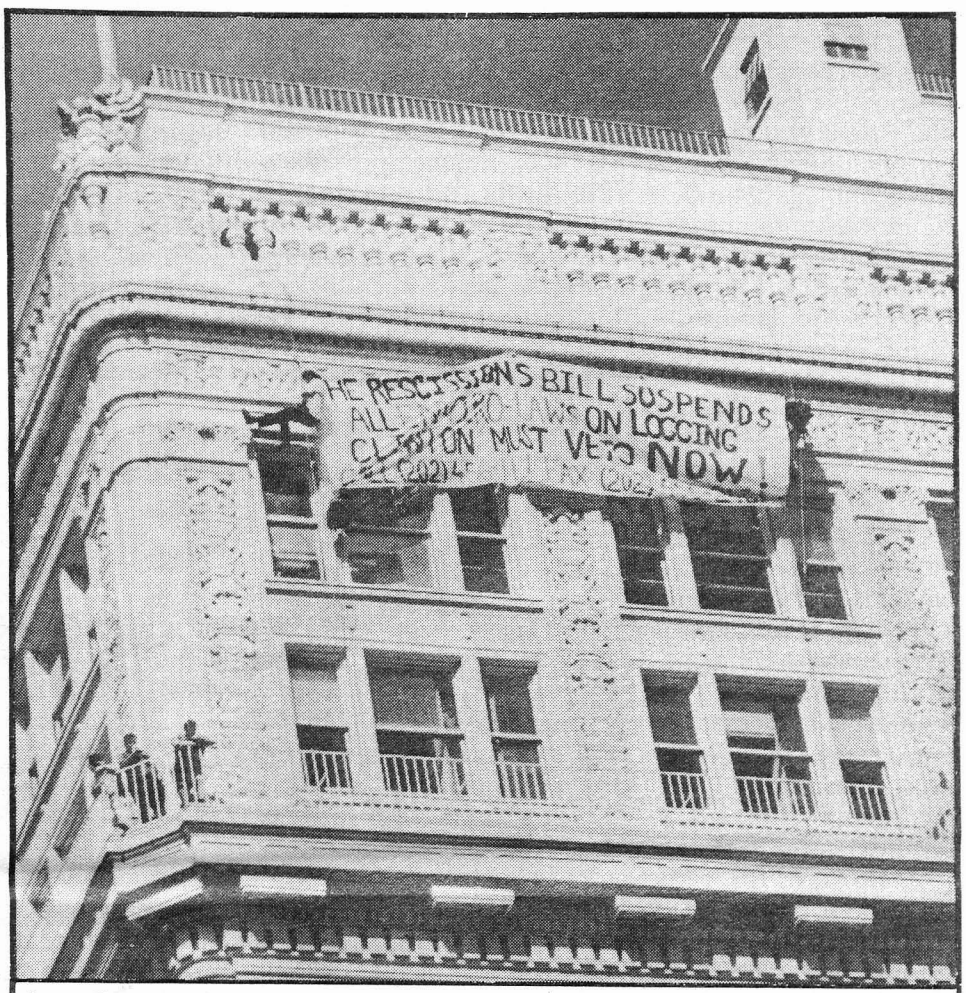

In an effort to transform consumer Earth Day into direct action Earth Day, two eco-acrobats from Blue Heron EF! rappelled down a 13-story building in downtown Portland. The activists, Nat Gosman and Jaime Hobbs, removed themselves and the banner after several hours when the police promised to cite them only with criminal trespass and release them on the spot. Despite the police promise, they were arrested and charged with one felony and four misdemeanors each.
On the ground, EF!ers passed out fliers encouraging citizens to call Clinton telling him to veto the salvage rider. (See pages 10 and 11.) The action was directed at people partaking in the Earth Day festivities across the street. Kansas Waugh, wearing an American flag that said "Gorton Get Out!", was arrested for disorderly conduct while drinking at a public fountain. Everyone's charges were later reduced to criminal trespass.

Macmillian Bloedel's Manure

BY MICHELLE STEWART, VANCOUVER EF!

The night before the Macmillian Bloedel (MB) timber corporation's AGM (annual general meeting) great minds brewed up a scheme that would find us in a whole lot of shit the next day.

It was April 13 and MB head honchos and their shareholders were to assemble at 10 am in the Hyatt Regency Hotel in downtown Vancouver. The regulars were prowling about, not excluding Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Greenpeace, Western Canada Wilderness Society, Forest Action Network. And lurking in the darker corners were the Earth First!ers. It was hard to tell the shareholders from the environmentalists; many were dressed to the "T" in an attempt to get into the meeting with appropriated proxies (proof of shares). So there we were, ignoring people we knew in an oh-so-witty attempt to get into the meeting.

In total, there were 45 people with signs "blah, blah, MB you're very bad," and the ol' pictures of the clearcuts; there was the occasional rebel who cussed out a shareholder and such. It was business as usual for them and for us—they cut, we whine; they talk, we whine. Then, all of a sudden, things began to change.

At 9:30 am, half an hour before the meeting was scheduled to start, a rather huge, beastly gray truck covered in signs came barreling towards the upper-class hotel (obviously not a guest's vehicle). It came to a halt at the entrance, and activists slowly turned their heads to see a wild, crazy group of boys jump out of the truck. Some were a little slow to notice the signs, "It's a Shitty Day for the Forest," "Same Shit Different Day." The raving lunatic boys were picking up shovels and hollering about shit, yet some observers still stood there, mouths gaping, excited, but not sure what was happening. You can only give so many warnings before settling down to the task at hand. At that point the "shit hit the fan."

As the horse manure in the truck was being spilled across the entrance to the hotel, the motorcycle police began a very weak little attempt at ending the event. It seems they figured out that, if they were in fact going to make these young men stop what they were doing, it would involve the police getting into a bit of a wrestle on a very unpleasant surface. The conversation went something like this:

Cop, "Stop what you are doing."
Shoveller, "No."
Cop, "Stop."
Shoveller, "No." Etcetera.

When the shovellers were done with their job, they stepped out of the truck into the loving arms of the boys in blue. The media was in a frenzy. The activists were excited now that most of them had figured out what was going on—some people should drink coffee, others should get out of the way when someone is throwing horseshit everywhere. Lessons were already being learned, and the meeting hadn't even started yet.

9:50 am jail count: 4 EF!ers and counting

Once Greenpeace had swallowed all of that, the action kind of went as they usually do. Leaflets were handed out to people that didn't give a damn why 30 folks were outside the Hyatt. Someone sang a bad basecamp song on a megaphone, others networked and rubbed shoulders with the upper-crusts of the local eco-movement and still others sat around grumbling, chain-smoking and waiting for the next action.

Just after 10 am, those who could entered the building and headed into the shareholder's meeting; the rest of us just stayed outside and kept doing the same old thing. About the same time, the street cleaner arrived to deal with the abundance of horse manure in this urban setting. Many of us watched on with childlike curiosity, unaware of exactly how a street sweeper actually worked. Consensus: street sweepers are like a really big vacuum, man. We smiled at one another knowingly.

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MARK DAVIS RELEASED FROM PRISON, SEE PAGE 9

EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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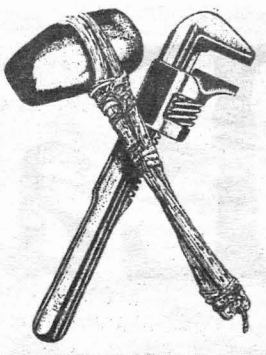

A COMMITMENT TO NONVIOLENT CHANGE

As I write this editorial, the news media is still buzzing over the recent bombing in Oklahoma City and the Unabomber killing of a timber lobby executive in California. These two acts violence have coincided with my personal preparations to lead two nonviolence workshops, and highlight the need to reaffirm our movement's commitment to nonviolence. No Earth First! action has ever been an act of violence directed at another human, nor has the *Earth First! Journal* ever called for or condoned violence. We have as a movement maintained a 14-year history of nonviolent action. I firmly believe this to be the best strategy to achieve our goals.

Nonviolence is the best tool for achieving lasting change in human behavior. It is human behavior that is destroying wilderness, polluting waterways, and driving species to extinction. It is human behavior that we must change in order to turn things around. Forcing change—through a lawsuit, and act of ecotage, or, as the perpetrators of the recent bombings attempted, an act of violence—brings only temporary results in a world dominated by industrialism and its twin, consumerism. Unless we change the way people live on the Earth and relate to the Earth, any protection we win for the wild is no more than so many lines on a map. Lines can be redrawn by future politicians as resources become increasingly scarce to an increasingly overpopulated human herd.

We cannot achieve permanent protection for the wilderness and our fellow species until and unless we change prevailing attitudes, power structures and life-styles. We need to start by bringing the way we organize in line with our vision of the changes we want to create. I have recently noticed that, to a large extent, the recent ground swell of new "grassroots" environmental groups are at their root so very like the corporations they are trying to fight: a bunch of white guys sitting in front of computers, vying with each other for grant monies from foundations funded by the very corporations they are fighting! Certainly many of these groups do good work; however, they certainly don't fit my ideal of what grassroots is all about. We need a more organic, community-based approach in order to truly grow and expand into an effective movement for change.

The concept of affinity groups, a key to effective nonviolent campaigns, is one of which I believe most of us are still rather vague in our understanding. Instead of centrally organized action campaigns that invest too much power and responsibility on the central organizers, imagine nonviolent direct actions that draw on hundreds of these small, self-contained affinity groups. Instead of creating a "campaign headquarters," ongoing "empowerment centers" could help individuals and groups become more politically and environmentally aware and give them training in nonviolence, consensus and other skills they need to be effective as action groups. During larger actions, affinity groups can work together to share roles, support and decision-making.

We are living in "interesting times," as the old Chinese saying goes. Time is running out for the salmon, the sage scrub and native forests everywhere. I am putting out a call—a plea—for people who aren't now active: Get active! Get together! Form affinity groups—investigate, educate, agitate and take nonviolent action!

* * *

This will be my last issue here at the venerable *Earth First! Journal*. I can't imagine a publication or group of people more deserving of support. I have to say I am looking forward to not having my time eaten up by banal accounting tasks, and I am excitedly looking forward to a life of increased activism. While I am glad to be leaving my little corner of bookkeeping hell, I have appreciated the opportunity to stay plugged in to the movement during the first busy years as a mother, and the opportunity to work with such a wonderful, dedicated group of people. I will miss you all. Sarah will too. "Yi, yi."

—KAREN WOOD

The Journal *staff wish to extend Karen a fond farewell. Our only consolation is that our loss is the Siskiyou's gain. It would be hard to overstate how vital Karen has been to the Journal here in Eugene. She will be missed greatly.*

We would also like to take this opportunity to tell our moms, "Hi mom, and happy Mother's Day!"

In Memory Of ...

Dan Boswell, co-founder of Big River Earth First!, died of cancer at the end of March in his home near the big river in Missouri at the age of 43. Dan was an old Yippie, outdoorsman, auto worker, family man and self-proclaimed redneck for wilderness. He started the EF! Annual Big River Cleanup and hoped for a future for all living things. He's a brother that won't be forgotten.

—ORIN LANGELLE

Errata

Last issue we failed to include the dates of the BC Spring Rendezvous. For the record, it's May 18-22. See you there.

Beltane

by Peggy Sue McRae

Those who defend the Earth are sustained by her wild beauty, a beauty that bursts into full glory at Beltane. Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty, is also the maker of the morning dew. Those who rise at dawn on the first day of May to bathe in dew, burying faces in crabapple blossoms or rolling in new soft green grass will be blessed by her graces; flowering, growth, radiance and joy. In the book *Lost Goddesses of Early Greece,* Charlene Spretnak tells of Aphrodite's annual springtime ritual. "Aphrodite walked to the sea, into the pulsing moon rhythms of the tide. When she emerged with her spirit renewed, spring blossomed fully and all beings felt her joy." Aphrodite walks from the sea barefoot through the soft earth of the forest and into the open meadowlands humming with life. She seeks out all living creatures touching our hearts with desire. Her footprints leave behind the scent of wild mint.

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Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or clearly printed. Send a SASE if you would like them returned. If you want confirmation of receipt of a submission, please request it. We encourage submissions on Macintosh disks or via EcoNet. Art or photographs (prints are best, negatives are good, slides are fair) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested.

All submissions are edited for length and clarity. If an article is significantly edited, we will make a reasonable effort to contact the author prior to publication.

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SCHEDULE

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Deadline for the next issue is:
June 5
(and we mean it this time!)

Beyond Litigation:

What's Left After the Trashing of Environmental Laws?

BY KIERAN SUCKLING

The Republican onslaught is upon us, and in one sense, it should come as no surprise. Industrial death culture is fundamentally incompatible with wildlands. It can tolerate, even thrive on, recycling, low-flow shower heads and the Nature Channel, but it can not abide any real limitation of its access to the last large trees, free-flowing water and untapped minerals. What is surprising is the speed and the stealth with which our environmental laws are being trashed.

SHARON WILLIAMS

Environmental laws have always been something of an anomaly in American culture. Remember, it was Nixon who signed the National Environmental Protection Act into existence—the same Nixon who incinerated Vietnamese villagers and poisoned our own troops with Agent Orange. While the National Forest Management Act and the Endangered Species Act were being written and authorized, the Marines were soaking Nicaraguan beaches in blood and the CIA was assassinating human rights activists in Chile and El Salvador. While the Clean Air and Water Acts were winding their way through Congress, timber cut volumes were increasing and dams were being thrown up on the few truly wild rivers left.

Ours is a deeply violent culture with little regard for the autonomy of other people or species. The passage of powerful environmental laws in the late 60's and early 70's did not so much reflect a change in American consciousness as the schizophrenia of American culture. That schizophrenia went unchallenged for several decades as our made-for-TV culture simultaneously protected and trashed more and more wild places each year. By the late 80's, however, it was clear that industry had logged, mined, dammed, or grazed virtually everything available. As the battle for the last of the last ensued, America could no longer pretend that conservation and exploitation are compatible. One has to end. One will end.

At stake here is not just 25 years of progress, but whether or not protecting wildness (as opposed to a clean "environment") will continue to be part of the American self image. If that disappears, so will every wilderness area, wild and scenic river, critical habitat, and endangered species. Right now, industry and its congressional proxies are pushing exemptions and suspensions via riders and obfuscation; they don't feel capable yet of bringing a direct, public assault on environmental ideals. This is coming. If they succeed in convincing the American people that salmon and flycatchers and undammed rivers are simply not worth preserving, no amount of monkeywrenching, civil disobedience, rallies and education will prevent our last wild places from resembling Europe's sterile, managed landscape.

So what are we biodiversity projects going to do now? Keep pushing as hard as we can. There are a lot more legal angles left and we intend to pursue them all as aggressively as possible. But we're also going to put more energy into inspiring people. We've not done nearly enough of this in the last few years. I say inspire, not educate, because knowledge of ecological destruction and values does not necessarily lead to support for environmental causes. "Support," in any event, is too ephemeral. We need to inspire people to identify themselves and our culture with wildness, to believe that loss of wild places is not just an ecological or even a personal loss, but cultural and historical genocide.

People in southwest New Mexico need to identify themselves with the Gila Headwaters ecosystem and feel that on the deepest level, Gila Trout are an essential part of that experience. Southwesterners need to feel that the Army's assault on the San Pedro River is an assault on the Southwest itself. Westerners need to feel that vast, untrammeled conifer forests are their birthright. North Americans need to feel that big wilderness and big predators uniquely identify our place on the Earth.

I say inspire,not educate, because knowledge of ecological destruction and values does not necessarily lead to support for environmental causes.

We can no more create a new culture or a new consciousness than a southern California developer can create a new community. As environmentalists, we need to reach back into American culture and history to show and inspire people to feel that wildlands and respect for wild species is part of our own essence. And that essence is under attack by industrial greed.

Kieran Suckling is the Research Director of the Sourthwest Center for Biolgical Diversity.

Letters to the Editors

Dear *EF! Journal* (& Captain Paul Watson)

This is a response to the good Captain's letter published in the Eostar 1995 issue of the Journal, in which he makes the statement: "Foreman made sacrifices to lower the sentences served by individuals whose strategy was so inept they allowed a Federal Agent to set them up." This is in reference to the Arizona 5 case; I am now serving the last few months of what will turn out to be 47 months and two days spent in custody.

I don't know Watson. I do know Foreman, and what happened at trial and before trial. The details, and references to verify the information I give are available to anyone who is interested in learning about the case, and were published in an article I wrote which appeared in the Samhain and Yule, 1993, issues of the *EF!J*.

It is entirely reasonable to make a case for my ineptness as a strategist and if Watson, who clearly knows nothing about the case, wants to come to that conclusion it's his privilege to do so, and there's really no harm done as a result.

I had hoped to have no call to say anything further about Foreman, or his behavior and I will not say much here. However, I can't allow this to go unchallenged. It simply isn't true. Foreman set out to save his own hide and did so with the same determination and efficiency now so evident in his apparently largely successful efforts to reinvent himself for sale to a safer and wealthier constituency than the people who are reading this. Foreman broke under pressure and behaved dishonorably, and people need to know that he's not who he appears to be. Even if he is Captain Watson's friend.

Preferably this is the last word anyone will hear from me about this. This is ugly stuff, and it's no fun dredging it back up; I've got other things to do in life both more interesting and more enjoyable than correct Foreman's ongoing efforts to massage an embarrassing set of facts into a form which will disturb neither his self-image nor his sales pitch. I will not be looking for more opportunities to do that, but when it pops up in my face I must respond so long as Foreman continues to make a living from the environmental movement, propped up by a reputation made possible by selective vision.

In Her service,

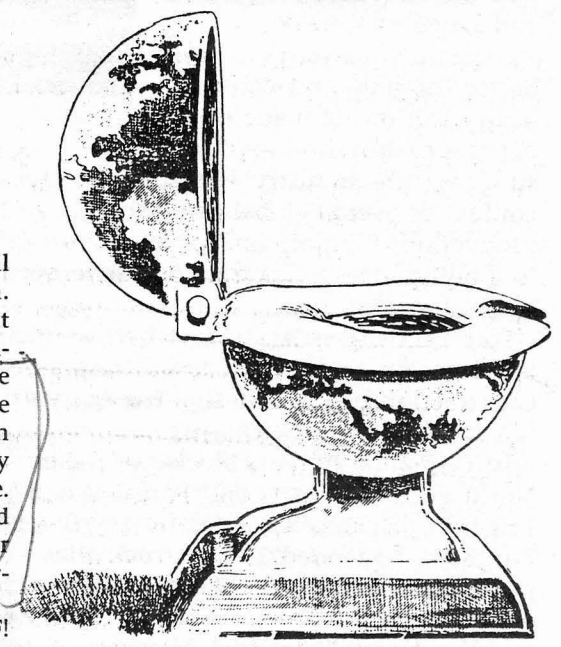
—MARK DAVIS

Editor note: For an update on Mark's release from prison turn to page 9.

Dear Seal Hair for Brains,

Thanks much for the charming letter from the good captain Paul Watson. I've never had the pleasure of having such a personal letter directed to me in the pages of the *EF! Journal* or any other paper for that matter. I've got a whole file full of letters to the editor from Roseburg, Oregon's The News Review in which supporters of the timber industry vilify me in many ways. None of those letters can hold a candle to Watson's letter.

Every article, every letter I've written to the *EF! Journal* for the past two years that had anything that could be construed as a personal attack got edited out by *Journal* staff who threatened not to print it otherwise. My article on the Oregon Trail was butchered beyond recognition. Seems there is a double standard at the Journal where some of us are concerned. Judi Bari tells me that all the embarrassing quotes from Mike Roselle concerning the renunciation of tree spiking were edited out by *Journal* staff in consideration of Roselle. Yet Watson and Roselle were allowed unedited, lengthy articles to answer Judi's well-written and researched articles.



Despite all the rhetoric about EF! being a non-organization without leaders, there is a definite hierarchy involved. Truth is, there really is a good ol' boy network. Just ask any woman in EF! If you disagree with the good ol' boys, they proceed to call you a "whiner," or an "anthropocentric,"(Oh, that hits below the belt) or "kid" and "boy." While a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the good ol' boys in the union would call me a "communist," "a tree hugger," "a pagan atheist" and once I was actually called a "goddamned Earth First!er."

Ya' see folks there can be no disagreement with good ol' boys. Now I do believe we can agree to disagree. One of my very best friends is a woman who believes in tree spiking. She is also a union activist in one of this nation's most conservative unions. Oh but let's not forget that as a worker, she's in cahoots with the bosses to destroy the planet, so, with the good ol' boys, her opinion may not count for much.

Now as for Watson's letter, I see in the context of his letter a deep desire to have someone pat him on the back. So I just heard through the grapevine that Paul has come up with a great plan for economic diversification for the seal furriers. Whereby he has them brush seals to obtain seal hair. Hey, I'm personally touched Paul. I didn't think you cared about us workers because of the cahoots thing. So here. Pat, pat, pat on your big ol' back. Yes Paul, it's thinking like that that will save the planet.

Paul says he doesn't whine about other people's tactics, but I do recall an article a couple of years ago about banner hanging. Remember that Paul? Sure sounded like you were whining to me, and angry too. Did someone hang a banner on your ship Paul? Yo, lighten' up dude!

About Foreman, Paul is living in denial. Foreman sold out the Arizona 5. Anybody can be set up and infiltrated. It does not mean your strategy was inept. It usually means you're effective. Let's be frank and truthful. Mark Davis is a much bigger and

Continued on page 28

Pulp in the Machine: International Day of Action Against Pulp and Paper

By the Native Forest Network, Missoula

The International Day of Action Against Pulp and Paper Manufacturers signaled growing attention towards the destructive impacts the industry has on forest ecosystems and human communities. Organized by the Native Forest Network (NFN), the day of action mobilized activists to confront several of the multinational corporations whose pulp and paper mills chew up our forests and spew organochlorines and other toxins into our air and water. All together, 22 separate events occurred in Australia, Canada, England, Russia and the US ranging from blockades and demonstrations to rallies and meetings to consumer education events.

The day of action proved to be a good organizing tool for creating more awareness in the forest movement about pulp and paper issues. NFN is striving to build a broad-based, multi-faceted campaign around the following goals:

1) To alert the public to the environmental, social and economic costs of disposable products and packaging.

2) To show how pulp and paper manufacturing destroys forests and degrades human health through pollution and waste.

3) To expose the multinational corporations who demolish forests for short term profits.

NFN offers positive solutions to consumers and corporations alike by promoting forest friendly papers such as recycled paper composed of 100 percent post-consumer waste and alternative fibers such as hemp, kenaf and agricultural waste.

Huge first-quarter 1995 profits for the pulp and paper industry worldwide made it imperative to show how much destruction the industry is responsible for in the context of overall global deforestation. At present production, the pulp and paper industry devours four billion trees a year from boreal, temperate and tropical forests.

Forest activists in Australia, where woodchipping issues dominate the forest debate, responded to the call to action enthusiastically. The Aussies reported ten actions across the country.

In Tasmania, activists blockaded the entrance to North Forest Products and Boreal Woodchipping Facilities, backing up as many as 70 log trucks. Protesters demanded that the truck drivers be compensated for lost time by the multinational but NFP representatives said no. Subsequently, the activists and the police negotiated passage of 5 to 10 log trucks at a time. The media reacted very positively.

In Melbourne, Victoria, 100 activists occupied the main foyer of the AMCOR building and leafleted the crowds. Prime Minister Paul Keating was targeted in Kooranda, Queensland and besieged with information on the economic and ecological stupidity of woodchipping Australia's gum forests.

About 15 activists in Kalingrad, Russia gathered near the place where Pulp and Paper Mill N 1 spews pollutants into the city's river. The river is still the source of water for some parts of the city. Protesters unfurled a banner of some 20 meters (60 feet) saying "Stop Pulp and Paper Pollution."The action included music and was ended by a resolution to agitate against the pulp and paper industry in the region.

In Canada, forest and indigenous activists targeted the Japanese multinational Daishowa for their role in converting the northern third of the province of Alberta into a permanent wood production zone (i.e. clearcut) for pulp and paper mills. Vancouver Earth First! reported that activists hung a banner reading "Daishowa Destroys" from the Daishowa Canada building in downtown Vancouver. On the street below, they carried a banner with Daishowa's symbol in crosshairs and the words, "International Day of Action Against Pulp and Paper." One person locked down to the side door of the building closing the entrance for an hour, and another attempted lock-down disrupted the flow of business into the building. There was also indigenous participation including Terry White, from the Lubicon Cree Nation and Chief Bernard Ominayak who was interviewed on the radio.

In Edmonton, Alberta, activists presented a statement to the Daishowa-Marubeni (DM) office regarding their use of pulp from old-growth forests, in particular those forests which remain under the traditional jurisdiction, ownership and use of the Lubicon Lake Cree. The activists encouraged DM to convert to recycled and alternative fibers and to respect and support indigenous claims so that speedy and just resolutions may be achieved in conflicts between First Nations and Nation-States.

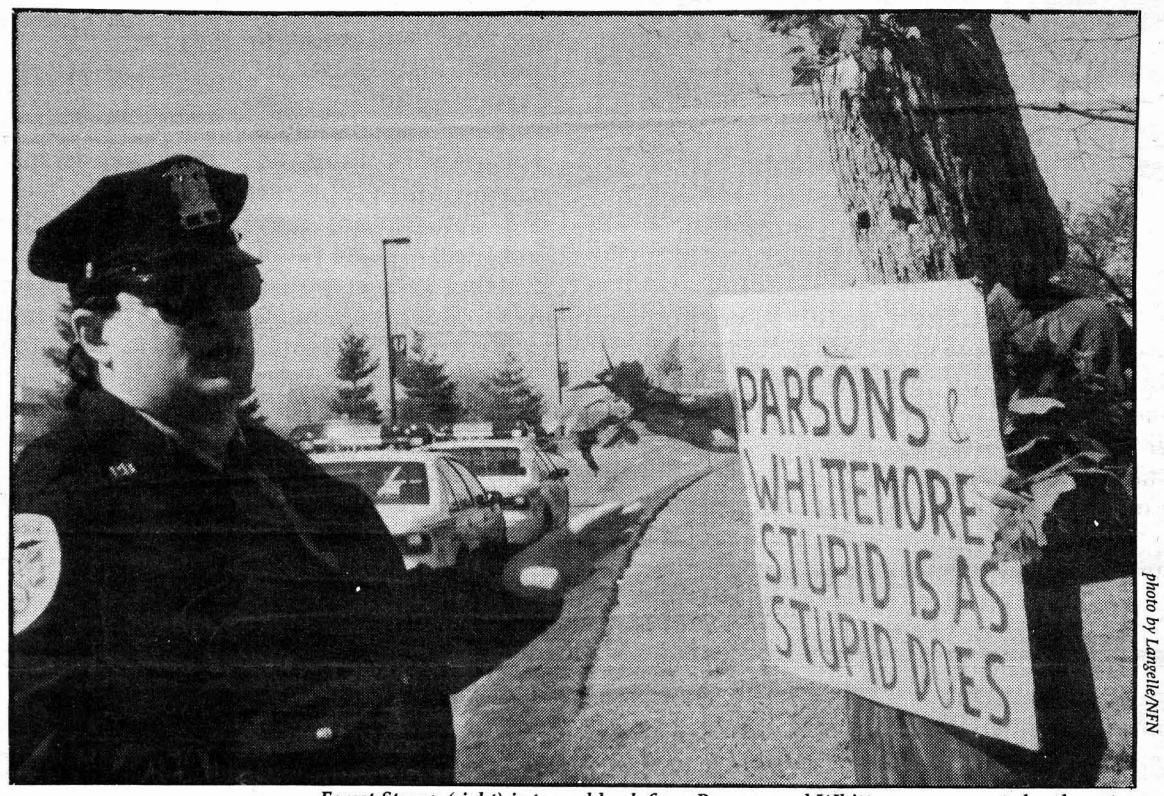


photo by Langelle/NFN

Forest Stump (right) is turned back from Parsons and Whittemore corporate headquarters in Rye Brook, NY. Stump was not arrested but may soon be chipped.

The response to the atrocities perpetrated by the pulp and paper industry in the US was equally forceful. In Missouri, fifty activists with the Times Beach Action Group (TBAG) gathered at the site of the proposed Times Beach incinerator dressed in moon suits. Times Beach, MO was evacuated in 1982 after dioxin-contaminated soil was found throughout the town. Activists hoisted a banner calling for impeachment of governor Mel Carnahan who has been pushing for the incinerator. Police helicopters circled overhead as TBAG burned the permit for the incinerator which, ironically, was issued on Good Friday. A smaller group then proceeded to Jefferson City for a 3-hour meeting with Carnahan and his staff in which the governor stated that if TBAG could prove that the incinerator would be harmful to the people of Missouri, he would cancel the permit! TBAG also reports that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has been cited three times for biased coverage on the dioxin issue, and that they get one-third of their paper from Daishowa.

In Caryville, Tennessee, activists protested at the proposed future site of a Champion International chip mill expected to consume 30 acres of forest a day if built. Media showed up from as far away as Nashville and were given guided tours of a 60-acre clearcut on the 85,000-acre tract recently purchased by Champion. NFN Southeast Representative Rodney Webb stated, "They were negatively impressed." Darryl Cherney arrived to entertain as activists started up a portable chipper and fed symbols of the tourist industry, our children's future, water quality, wildlife, etc. into the hungry machine. Kenny Rosenbaum from Kentucky sang a song about "Widowville" the nickname given to Hardford, Tennessee, a community downstream from Champion's Canton mill. Over the last 20 years over 200 people have died of cancer in this small community of 400.

Lisa Beaudoin of Worldview, Ltd., NYC, attended the annual shareholders meeting of the New York Times, in Spartanburg, SC. She spoke to them about their use of Macmillan-Bloedel paper which is made in part from ancient trees from the coast of British Columbia. Lisa reports that the meeting went very well and that NY Times CEO Arthur Sulzberger will meet with activists about pulp purchased from MacBlo.

Greenpeace staged some creative street theater in downtown Atlanta, Georgia at Georgia-Pacific's (GP) corporate headquarters. This attracted sizable crowds as the activists challenged GP employees to take a pulp and paper quiz. GP was issued an "F." One person masqueraded as chlorine-bleached paper with a death mask and another dressed as a tree decorated with before and after photos of forests and clearcuts, providing passers-by with good visual messages.

Elsewhere in Georgia, activists with the Armuchee Alliance kicked off a phone network which they hope will spread worldwide. The purpose of this network is to have activists from all over call in to their local home-building supply stores, KMarts, WalMarts and other wood and paper suppliers to demand that they carry tree-free alternatives to particle board and various papers. The action involved people from a variety of states including the Carolinas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, New York, Montana and Tennessee. On May 27, the Armuchee Alliance will hold a fund-raiser where they will display and demonstrate tree-free alternatives.

In Charleston, West Virginia, over 200 people concerned about Parsons & Whittemore's (PW) plans for a huge pulp mill on the Ohio River (see related story next page) gathered for a candlelight vigil at the Governor's mansion (Governor Caperton was conveniently missing). PW is the largest builder of pulp and paper mills in the world. Local activist Gary Medley rode through the crowd on his horse Paul Revere-style shouting "The Pulp mill is coming!" In equally creative fashion, a bride (West Virginia) and groom (Parsons and Whittemore) were wed adding a touch of class to the event. The action was the lead story on all major TV networks in the area. In related news, EPA Region III administrator Peter Kostmayer is being fired because of his opposition to the PW mill and his refusal to sign off on the completion of the Corridor H superhighway.

At PW's corporate headquarters in Ryebrook, New York, protesters from five states picketed outside while others snuck past security into the offices on the third floor. When PW wasasked why they were being protested they responded, "There is no protest happening." When asked why there were people with signs and banners picketing outside, they answered, "No comment" and "This office is closed to the public. Please leave."

In Rumford, Maine, 17 activists arrived at the Boise-Cascade mill and were greeted by 16 police cars and a paddy wagon. While we know Maine Earth First! has a reputation for attracting attention, the abundance of law enforcement indicated that the company had been tipped off about the action. The fact that Boise Cascade Chief Executive Officer George Harad was visiting the mill that day certainly didn't help. All was not lost, however, as the activists regrouped and demonstrated their furor over the mill's dismal environmental track record.

continued on next page

Largest Pulp Mill in North America

In the small town of Apple Grove, West Virginia on the Ohio River, the British-based multinational corporation Parsons and Whittemore, Inc. (PW) plans to build North America's largest pulp mill. Disguised as Apple Grove Pulp and Paper Inc., the PW mill would produce 3600 metric tons of bleached, hardwood kraft pulp and paper per day. Supplying this giant mill with logs and woodchips would devastate the region's diverse hardwood forests, restored to maturity after turn-of-the-century logging.

Parsons and Whittemore is the world's largest builder of pulp and paper mills. The company has constructed more than 60 projects in 28 countries. PW is currently deforesting the southeastern US for pulp and paper, operating in Alabama and Mississippi. Now they want to clearcut the healthy forests of Appalachia. The Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition (OVEC) has organized local citizens to fight the mill.

The multinational received permission from state officials to build the mill after five years of closed-door meetings. PW has asked West Virginia to finance a major portion of the $1.1 billion project. The state government responded by pledging corporate welfare including a $200 million construction loan, $60 million in improvements to roads and bridges, and untold millions in tax incentives and breaks. Not surprisingly, PW's owners contributed heavily to the re-election campaign of their staunchest proponent and political heavyweight, Governor Gaston Caperton.

In December 1994, Governor Caperton visited Carol Browner, the top administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to ask her to "call off the dogs." His political muscle-flexing worked. The EPA reversed plans to require additional testing of dioxin levels in the Ohio River before issuing a water pollution permit to PW. On February 10, 1995, the agency withdrew its objections to the permit. This means the state may issue PW a permit allowing them to discharge dioxin into the Ohio River without knowing how much is already there (the permit is under legal appeal by OVEC and others). A 1993 US Fish and Wildlife Service preliminary study indicates that dioxin levels in catfish already exceed state standards.

PW plans to use outdated chlorine-bleaching technology at Apple Grove that would poison the region's air, land and water with dioxin, chloroform, other organochlorine compounds, and toxic heavy metals from air and waste water discharges. Sixty-six pulp mills around the world already use less polluting non-chlorine bleaching technology, including a PW mill in Alabama. Building another chlorine-dependent mill would be a giant step backwards in efforts to move the pulp and paper industry towards safer, sustainable methods.

To meet the projected output of the Apple Grove mill, PW has stated they would need a wood fiber commitment totaling 200,000 hectares. However, the company has since indicated they have found access to at least 600,000 hectares of West Virginia's forests. More than half is from private holding of other large companies. If PW liquidates these forests what will be left?

Other major impacts of the mill include an on-site incinerator to process toxic pulp sludge, adding air pollution to the inversion-prone valley. The mill would dump 212 million liters of waste water per day into the Ohio River., 37 kilometers upstream of the drinking water intake pipes for Huntington—West Virginia's second largest city.

Interestingly enough, PW has developed mills that promote the use of non-wood raw materials such as wheat straw, sugar cane, rice straw, and bamboo to produce pulp and paper. More than 21 different cellulose fiber sources are used to produce paper products in mills built by PW, allowing countries that previously imported pulp to manufacture their own products. Why is PW so determined to build a giant forest dependent mill in West Virginia when they are making positive strides towards alternative fiber use? Let them know the days of clearcutting native forests for pulp and paper are over. Don't Waste West Virginia! Stop the Apple Grove Mill!

Please write, call or visit Parsons and Whittemore immediately care of George F. Landegger, Chairman, Parsons and Whittemore, 4 International Drive, Rye Brook, NY 10573, (914) 937-9009. Also please call Carol Browner of the EPA at (202) 260-2090. For more information contact OVEC care of Janet Fout, Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, P.O. Box 970, Proctorville, OH 45669, (304)522-0246, FAX (304) 523-6051.

Green Rolling Hills, *a video documentary examing the impacts of the Apple Grove Mill, is reviewed on page 33.*

...Pulp and Paper

continued from previous page

Out west, forest activists focused on two major corporate criminals: Weyerhaeuser and Stone Container. Near Tacoma, Washington, activists from Earth First! and the Student Environmental Action Coalition descended on George Weyerhaeuser's home (11801 Gravelly Lake Dr. Lakewood, WA 98259). One activist, Stumpy Forest, locked to a stump that was placed in the driveway and another unfurled a banner reading, "Revoke Weyerhaeuser's Corporate Charter!" across Weyerhaeuser's driveway. A third set up (tree)house in a fatty Doug fir amidst the lovely landscaping. The police could not arrest anyone because the Weyerhaeusers were not home to file a complaint.

The activists ended the rally by burning and revoking Weyerhaeuser's articles of incorporation. Washington State law 23B.14.300 clearly states that the superior court may liquidate any corporation if, "the directors or those in control of the corporation have acted, are acting or will act in a manner that is illegal, oppressive, or fraudulent." Therefore, George's lakefront home belongs to the people and critters of Washington! After the charter was torched, the activists sang and danced on the ashes to a rousing rendition of "Dancing on the Ruins of Weyerhaeuser Corporation."

In Springfield, Oregon, activists held a protest rally at the Weyerhaeuser pulp mill. They rigged a flatbed truck with banners saying "Recycling is Not Enough" and "Reduce Consumption" and parked it in front of the spewing factory. Mary O'Brien, Carolyn Moran and Phil Nanas spoke out about dioxin, alternative fibers and Weyerhaeuser's crimes around the world. Media people interviewed Weyerhaeuser representatives, asking them to respond to the lengthy Weyerhaeuser rap sheet presented by the activists from NFN and the Native Forest Council. Later, the crowd continued to the University of Oregon for a presentation on alternative fibers.

In Indiana, Heartwood held a press conference condemning the Hoosier National Forest's first timber sale in years. The obvious eastward progression of the pulp and paper industry has renewed the threat to regenerating forests all over the central and eastern hardwood region.

In Missoula, Montana, a crowd of about 100 people gathered for a community speak-out against Stone Container's Frenchtown mill which pollutes the Missoula Valley and the Clark Fork River. The newly formed Montana Coalition for Health, Environmental and Economic Rights (CHEER) was represented by a banner hung on the Missoula County Courthouse's public gazebo. After music by Dan Johnson, a number of people spoke out about Stone's polluting practices and the company's complete lack of accountability to the community. Activists attending included the NFN; the Missoula Valley Improvement Association; Women's Voices for the Earth; Wounded Earth Environmental Project; Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers and the Montana Chemical Injury Information Network as well as a registered nurse and a local teacher. Local children also came forth and demanded clean air to breathe. Local citizens started a petition drive demanding that Stone stop using chlorine to bleach linerboard, quit burning PVC and plastic, abide by air and water pollution laws, stop pulping native forests and allow for local control and citizens' enforcement.

Landscaping renovation at George Weyerhaeuser's home, Tacoma, Washington.

photo by Suzanne Pardee

NFN and a consortium of local groups met with Westvaco (West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.) representatives at a mill in Wickliffe, KY, and subsequently held a press conference outside the facility. Westvaco is notorious for consuming the forests of Appalachia and the Mississippi Valley. The Wickliffe facility alone swallows enough trees to produce 1,000 tons of pulp and discharge 20 million gallons of effluent every day.

As the kickoff for a long-term campaign, the International Day of Action proves that coalitions can grow and raise awareness without the bloated budget of the mainstream groups. The Native Forest Network is committed to expanding relations, formulating positive, alternative futures and defending the world's remaining forest ecosystems from marauding outlaw multinationals.

NFN would like to thank all groups and activists who helped make the International Day of Action Against Pulp and Paper Manufacturers a tremendous success. We urge all Earth First! groups to keep in touch with us if they are working on pulp and paper issues and campaigns. Contact the North American Clearinghouse in Missoula, Montana or the Eastern North American office in Burlington, Vermont at NFN Eastern North America, PO Box 57, Burlington, VT 05402, (802) 863-0571, E-mail: peacejustice@igc.apc.org; NFN Western North America, PO Box 8251, Missoula, MT 59807, (406) 251-2385, E-mail: nfnconferenc@igc.apc.org.

Headwaters Forest Still Stands

Mass Protest Averts Logging Threat

BY JUDI BARI

Well, we did it! In the face of a swift and impressive mobilization of community outrage, Maxxam/Pacific Lumber (PL) backed down and signed an agreement on March 28 to delay their logging deadline for Headwaters Forest.

Still, our demonstrations that day went on as planned, sending such a clear and powerful message that our Republican Congressman Frank Riggs responded by reversing his position on logging in Headwaters. Two days after our protest, Riggs unexpectedly announced that he is introducing a new bill in Congress to save Headwaters, saying it has become "a lightning rod for criticism of the woods products industry." And even though Riggs' bill, which involves a trade for federal timber rights in the Smith River Recreation Area, is totally unacceptable, the effect of it for now is to back Maxxam away from their brinksmanship, and cool the immediate threat of logging in the Headwaters ancient redwoods.

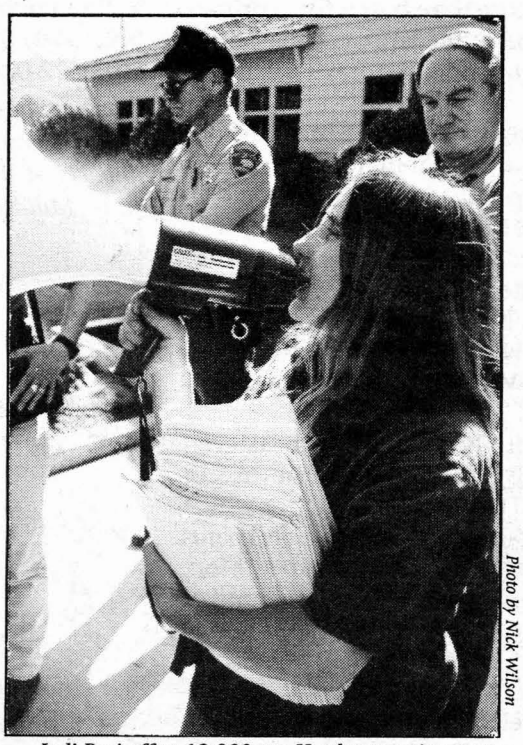


Photo by Nick Wilson

Judi Bari offers 12,000 pro-Headwaters signatures to PL president John Campbell.

These incredible events began when we found out, with only six days notice, that the California Department of Forestry (CDF) had granted PL an exemption to do "salvage logging" in the pristine Headwaters wilderness area. By the time the cutting was scheduled to begin, we had put together a community coalition and mobilized over 500 people to show up on a weekday in a remote rural area and let PL know in no uncertain terms that we will not let Headwaters fall.

Our three-pronged strategy began with a rally at the log gate leading to Headwaters, attended by an impressive 500 people. The rally was called by Earth First!, with our legacy of successful direct action campaigns, and the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC), the group that has been filing and winning lawsuits over PL's logging practices for the past eight years. It was a powerful, first-time open coalition of our two groups, joined by the Mendocino Environmental Center, Student Environmental Action Coalition and many others. The mostly local crowd was bolstered by Movement activists who poured in from Oregon, Colorado, Nevada and other parts of California in response to our call. One neighborhood teenager summed up the scene with a bewildered shake of his head. "Shitloads," was his only comment.

After several sun-drenched hours of songs and speeches, we began phase two of our plan. About 200 of us lined up in a huge caravan to PL headquarters in the company-owned town of Scotia, to deliver a petition containing 12,000 signatures of people opposed to logging in Headwaters. Pacific Lumber President John Campbell recently stated, while announcing his logging plans, that only 50 to 60 people care about Headwaters Forest. So these 12,000 petition signatures, collected over the past year by the Bay Area Headwaters Coalition, were the perfect answer to his arrogance.

The last time Earth First! was in Scotia, 12 of our cars were smashed with baseball bats in broad daylight by pro-company goons, while Humboldt Sheriffs stood by and shrugged. We didn't know what we would encounter this time, but we stated before the caravan left that, whatever the company did, we would meet it with nonviolence.

As we pulled into Scotia, we could see that they were expecting us. The corporate executives had hung hastily made signs out their windows reading, "Earth First! Out of Humboldt," and "Jobs First!" They had also turned on their lawn sprinklers, locked their doors, and posted two guards on the sidewalk in front of their office. One of the guards was a uniformed Humboldt Sheriff in open service of the company, and the other was company security chief Carl Anderson.

Carl Anderson is your classic hammerhead thug. Big, burly and swaggering, he has had many encounters with us over the years. It was Carl Anderson who led the assault on EF! demonstrators in Headwaters in 1991, when EF! activists Lynda and Polly, among others, were swung by their hands and feet and tossed into a ditch. It was also Carl Anderson who, in a later banner hanging action not even on PL land, roughed up EF!er Todd Cinnamon and jerked him up from the ground by his hair.

The crowd assembled in front of the building, unfurling EF! banners directly under their "No Earth First!" banners, despite the sprinklers. Cecilia Lanman of EPIC, Kurt Newman and I were in front, as the designated presenters of the petition. Kurt was one of the original three EF!ers who "discovered," mapped and named Headwaters Forest eight years ago. Kurt was also one of the first EF! tree sitters, but now, suffering from multiple sclerosis, he can barely walk, even with crutches.

We informed Carl Anderson that we wanted to present our petitions to PL President John Campbell, and Carl replied that he would not accept our petitions. Anticipating this response, I just happened to have the bullhorn handy, and I addressed the crowd. "John Campbell won't accept our petitions. He's too busy hiding under his desk!" Cecilia and I looked at each other, instantly ready to risk arrest to deliver the petitions, and asked Carl what he would do if we just walked past him. "You'll have to try it and find out," he answered.

Photo by Kimberly Dawn

Cecilia Lanman of EPIC addresses the rally.

As we stepped forward, both Carl and his Sheriff-lackey blocked and pushed us, knocking Kurt Newman off his crutches and onto the ground, and shoving KMUD reporter Estelle Fennell down on the grass where the sprinklers were still going. Then the strangest thing happened. Carl Anderson raised his fist in the air and rotated it in a circle. And suddenly, out of nowhere, several young men in tractor caps began hurling themselves at Carl and the sheriff, who tossed them off like incoming fly balls, only to see them hurl themselves again.

The scene was surreal, as no one in the crowd took the bait of these obvious provocateurs. Instead, the crowd stood firm and steady, chanting, "No Violence! No Violence!" And each time the company thugs got preoccupied with the provocateurs, Cecilia and I took another step forward, closing the gap between us and the door. It was one of the most powerful moments I have witnessed, as the nonviolent crowd created a situation in which the company's violence had no context.

Finally, I addressed John Campbell through the bullhorn, directing it at the second story windows where the executive secretaries were peering out. "If you want to get rid of us," I said, "all you have to do is let our three representatives respectfully deliver our petitions. Otherwise, we're not leaving." And, amazingly, John Campbell, the most powerful man in Humboldt County, backed down.

They had to open two locked doors to let us in, and they locked them again behind us. Cecilia, Kurt and I triumphantly entered the executive offices with our eight-inch tall stack of petitions, Kurt still dazed and shaken by the rough treatment he had received. As we turned to go, Carl Anderson looked me straight in the eye, extended his hand, and gave me a manly handshake, as if to say, "Okay, you won this round."

Meanwhile, Back in The Woods

After our political victory in Scotia, we went back to the base camp at Swimmer's Delight, an idyllic campground where the Van Duzen River rolls through the redwoods, to await news from the woods crews. This was the third prong of our three-pronged action. In addition to the people at the log gate rally and Scotia offices, there were also 50 activists in the woods, hoping to intercept PL and CDF officials as they made their inspection of the wilderness logging plan.

Unfortunately, the woods crews had not done quite as well as the other two actions. Headwaters is logistically difficult to defend on the ground, because just getting there involves a long trespass hike over steep and rough terrain. Some of the routes are as long as ten miles, and go through clearcuts that do not provide any cover to hide demonstrators from company security or Stomper vigilantes. There are also five separate locked-gate entrances, making it hard to know where to blockade.

Two people ended up turning back because they could not withstand the physical rigors of the hike. It was also hard for crews to find their way on this moonless night, and many ended up reaching the grove far later than expected. Attempts to blockade the gates failed because the PL and CDF officials left so early that they beat the demonstrators to the gate.

Nonetheless, when the company and agency officials went into the woods to mark the trees for cutting, they were delayed by slash-and-boulder barricades in the log roads. And when they reached the grove, they found a large banner hanging that read, "Headwaters Will Stand!"

After the Tuesday demonstrations, about 80 out-of-towners stayed in the base camp for the rest of the week. They spent the time, along with local guides, making repeated forays into Headwaters, mapping, monitoring and familiarizing themselves with the forest, and standing in awe of this primeval wilderness, with ferns that tower over your head and redwood trees 18-feet across, so blithely threatened by businessmen who cannot comprehend sacredness. All in all, about 100 people virtually occupied Headwaters Forest for the week, training and preparing for future actions. Because this time, the defense of Headwaters was accomplished in the political arena. Next time, we must be ready to defend it on the ground.

If you would like to be notified of future action alerts for Headwaters Forest or other precious remnants of our redwood ecosystem, call us at (707) 468-1660.

Court Update

As the Journal went to press, the Environmental Protection Information Center was going to court, seeking a preliminary injunction barring Pacific Lumber from salvage logging in the 3,000-acre buffer area surrounding the main Headwaters grove. Epic also sought protection for 179,000 acres of land encompassing five other old-growth redwood groves. The main Headwaters grove is now off-limits to logging for marbled murrelet nesting season, which ends in September.

The EPIC court case surrounds a clause in California law that allows timber companies to file for exemptions which permit salvage logging without having to file a timber harvest plan. This gaping loophole permits the timber company to cut ten percent of the volume of standing dead trees, and remove an unlimited amount of downed trees, with no environmental review or public oversight. For more information, contact EPIC at (707) 923-2931.

Columbus Come Home:

Apaches and Italians Protest Mt. GrahamTelescope

BY ORSO STANCO

A growing Italian movement threatens to finally sink the controversial Columbus telescope planned for the summit of Mount Graham and, in the process, make small amends for 503 years of European plunder on Turtle Island. Because the forces of greed die hard, the Arcetri Observatory of Florence, Italy has escalated its campaign to negate the opposition in order to secure $15 million for the telescope. In the coming weeks, in a decision that will have global implications, the Italian government will vote on the continuation of funding for the Columbus project.

The *Coordinamento Per la Difesa del Monte Graham*, a coalition of cultural and environmental associations, including a fledging EF! group, has brought together educators and scientists to oppose the destruction of Mt. Graham by Italian astronomers. The groups recently hosted a delegation from the Apache Survival Coalition who garnered significant political and popular support. Official solidarity has come from numerous Italian cities including Rome and Genoa, the birthplace of Christopher Columbus. Even the Italian astronomical community is joining the struggle. They recognize this project as Arcetri's ploy to monopolize the bulk of funds for Italian astronomy projects and leave smaller observatories in the cold.

On March 25, over 250 people marched through the streets of Florence to demand that Arcetri get off Mount Graham. Ola Cassadore-Davis, Chairwoman of the Apache Survival Coalition, led an eclectic group of activists, *elfi* (mountain people) and concerned Italians through the center of the famous cultural capital of Italy. The Apache representatives condemned Arcetri for perpetrating ecocide and cultural genocide against Native Americans. They also explained that the historical war against traditional Native American religion by European colonialists continues even now.

As the only remaining partner to the University of Arizona (UA) in the Columbus Project, Arcetri is no stranger to the decade-long fight for the preservation of Mount Graham. Once relatively immune to protests, Arectri has witnessed the disappearance of the thin veneer of respectability their once-grand telescope had. The director of the Arcetri Observatory, Franco Pacini, has resorted to heavy-handed political tactics to deny, suppress and discredit Italian and international opposition to telescopes on Mount Graham. Pacini, a renowned Italian astronomer, has used mafia-style tactics to threaten public officials, slander the spiritual leaders of the San Carlos Apache people, force the cancellation of political and public meetings with the Apache, and orchestrate an effective media blackout of the controversy. Pacini has called the unanimous and mainstream environmental opposition to the telescope on Mount Graham "anti-science, fundamentalist environmentalism."

photo by Orso Stanco

March protesting the pope scope, Florence, Italy

Arcetri would be given high marks by the UA if they were to execute the plan laid out in the 1991 UA-commissioned "Booz Allen report" which called for making traditional Apaches "isolated outliars" of the tribe. The latest move in this plan was meeting with the San Carlos Apache Tribal Council. It is interesting to note that this was the first attempt by the European astronomers to make contact with the tribe, despite years of resolutions, protests and political delegations from the tribe pleading to stop the telescope plans.

Accompanying Pacini to the meeting was Father George Coyne of the Vatican observatory, who just 3 years ago testified in court that Mount Graham was not sacred to the Apache people and declared that Apache spirituality "must be suppressed with all the force that we can muster."

During the brief meeting, Pacini pressed the Apache tribal chairman for a denunciation of the current Apache delegation in Italy, and stayed close to him in hopes of getting photographed together. The tribal councilmen told the astronomers that they respected traditional Apache religion and to go speak to the Apache people outside who had gathered in protest. The Apache tribal chairman further clarified his position by pointing out that Apache religious freedom is constitutionally protected and that the Italian astronomers and the UA had no right to deny them that freedom.

A motion that could stop the funds for Arectri was introduced in the Italian parliament by the Italian Green Party and will be voted on after the middle of May. Support has come from each party in Italy's diverse political spectrum, and many Italian politicians see this as an historic opportunity to make a national gesture of respect for the religious freedom of Native Americans and for the wildness it represents.

Brower and Foreman:

Shakin' Up the Club (We Hope...)

Let the people we pay to compromise—the legislature—do the compromising...Everytime I compromise I lose.
—David Brower, *For Earth's Sake*

BY KIMBERLY DAWN

The 1995 Sierra Club elections for the Board of Directors (reported on in the last issue of the *Journal*) ended in a coup of sorts. David Brower, the "arch druid" of the conservation movement and Dave Foreman, co-founder of Earth First! were elected to the board. The current Club junta must be considerably distressed. Although some of us closet Sierra Club members were disappointed that other fine activists didn't make the board, such as Margaret Hayes Young, Chad Hanson, David Dilworth and Susan Shock, it is nonetheless exciting that Brower is once again on the board.

Brower is known as a visionary with bold ideas and therefore his election to the board can be seen as a threat to the club's entrenched control-freak bureacrats. His life-long dedication to wilderness is well known. Brower's involvement with the Sierra Club began in 1933 when he first became a member and continued until 1969 when he was ousted as executive director over a dispute concerning the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Reactor. The Club wanted to support the construction of the reactor on the central Californian coast while Brower was very much against it. Years later the Club would reverse it's position on the Diablo Canyon reactor, but by that time it was too late.

Brower went on to found Friends of the Earth, and Earth Island Institute and to co-found the League of Conservation Voters. In addition, he was responsible for ten units being added to the National Parks System and was involved with the creation of the Wilderness Act in 1966.

Dave Foreman is certainly qualified to serve on the board of directors. After working for years in Washington as a Wilderness Society lobbyist, Foreman and four others formed a new group in 1980—a radical, no-compromise environmental group (sound familiar?). After leaving Earth First! started the conservation journal *Wild Earth*; he also formed the Wildlands Project and Ned Ludd books. Whatever Earth First!ers think about Uncle Dave, one thing is certain: Sierra Club members are apparently more interested in voting for wilderness advocates than the elbow-rubbing, five- digit-paid environmentalists.

Rumor has it that the current Club management asked Foreman to run on the board to dilute the reformer vote, and they didn't really want Foreman anymore than they want Brower. If that's true, they must be absolutely squirming over the election results. I can't help but get a good laugh fromtheir predicament; it serves them right for playing politics when they should be spending their time and money working for the wild. I congratulate both David Brower and Dave Foreman on their new positions on the board of directors and look forward to positive changes within the Sierra Club.

Victory Over U of A

BY ANNE CARL

The University of Arizona's (UA) plan to construct the Columbus Telescope on Mt. Graham has suffered a major setback. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld U.S. District Judge Alfredo Marquez's decision sustaining a permanent injunction against the project. The court ruled the project's impact on an endangered ecosystem must be studied further before construction could commence.

Upholding Judge Marquez's decision, the appeals court ruled 2 to 1 that because the UA had changed the site of the Columbus project from the location originally specified by Congress, they must obtain a new environmental review.

The opinion by Judge Arthur Alarcon said the site of the project was one of the terms of the 1988 law andcould not be changed without a full environmental review. He stated, "Congress did not indicate that the sites specified in [a map submitted by the government] could be changed at the discretion of the Forest Service."

Campaigners on the issue are thrilled. As Dave Hodges of SEAC-SW put it, "This is an absolutely fabulous decision in the light of the fact that for many years the University has tried to ride roughshod over students, Apaches, environmentalists, endangered species and the mountain itself. This is UA's reward and it can't feel good."

THE CHAINSAW HYPOCRITE

WILDERNESS SOCIETY PRESIDENT IN LOGGING SCANDAL

BY ALEXANDER COCKBURN AND JEFFREY ST. CLAIR

There is just one hope of repulsing the tyrannical ambition of civilization to conquer every niche on the whole earth. That hope is the organization of spirited people who will fight for the freedom of the wilderness.

—Robert Marshall, at the founding of The Wilderness Society in 1930.

Through late February and early March logging trucks carried $140,000 worth of old growth ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir from the private ranch of Jon Roush, president of The Wilderness Society and a man paid $125,000 a year to preserve that "freedom of the Wilderness" Robert Marshall pledged as the Society's credo 65 years ago.

Roush logged off the 80-acre patch of old-growth and mature forest on his $2.5 million ranch outside the town of Florence in western Montana at the moment when environmentalists had their backs to the wall, against a ferocious assault in Congress on federal laws protecting America's public forests.

Roush's chainsaw massacre strips The Wilderness Society of whatever shreds of moral authority still adhering to a name Marshall and his colleague Aldo Leopold made glorious. Not only has the Society's president flouted the preservation ethic he is paid to protect; he has also accomplished a timber cut nearly identical to one he prevented from occurring on federal lands adjoining his ranch twelve years ago. Roush furthermore appears to have breached state regulations regarding disposal of logging debris and federal rules governing road use. And he sold his timber to Plum Creek, which a Wilderness Society adviser once accused of "Nazi forestry."

The head of The Wilderness Society logging old growth in the Bitterroot Valley is roughly akin to the head of Human Rights Watch torturing a domestic servant. Roush's 736-acre ranch is bordered by the rugged Bitterroot National Forests. The area he cut is less than two miles from the boundary of a national wilderness area and well within the boundaries of the Salmon/Selway Ecosystem—the largest complex of wild land in the lower 48 states and home to elk, black bear, mountain lions and gray wolves. The ponderosa pine forest Roush logged grows on rolling lands above Sweeney Creek, a crisp stream that tumbles off the serrated, snowcapped peaks of the Bitterroot Mountains. Sweeney Creek is one of the purest streams of western Montana, the habitat of rare westslope cutthroat trout and bull trout. The bull trout is now being considered for listing as a threatened species, it's population decline linked to increased sedimentation in the river from logging.

In 1983, Roush successfully sued the US Forest Service when it sought to cut trees in the Bitterroot Forest, citing the potentially disastrous effects that logging there might pose to streams and rivers in the area. Indeed, Roush amassed testimony from geologists and foresters who said most of the Bitterroot Range area was unsuitable for logging. Back then Roush also complained about increased traffic from logging trucks on Forest Service roads that crossed both national forest land and his own property. It was these same roads that logging trucks used to haul off about 100 loads of timber from Roush's land following the latest cut.

The Wilderness Society has denounced the Forest Service's road-building program as destructive corporate welfare, since logging companies often get federal subsidies to build the roads and then use them to reach clearcuts on national forest lands. In a recent Wilderness Society fundraising letter attacking subsidies for timber sales and logging road construction, Roush railed against timber companies that "measure the value of land only in dollars, in board-feet of lumber."

Yet in one sale, Roush sold more timber than did the entire surrounding northern half of the 1.6 million-acre Bitterroot National Forest last year. "Jon Roush is doing what environmentalists haven't allowed the Forest Service to do for three years in the Bitterroot: conduct a roadless-area timber sale," said Timothy Bechtold of the Ecology Center in Missoula.

The site was logged by Sun Mountain Logging of Deer Lodge, Montana. It did a careful job as these operations go. Still, there's no way to disguise the ecological damage done: compacted soil, sedimentation in rivers, increased likelihood of landslides, lost habitat for elk, owls and northern goshawk.

"I warned you not to get mixed up with those timber companies."

The darkest irony of this story concerns the purchaser of Roush's timber. Troy Anderson, a manager with Sun Mountain, tells us that the Roush logs were delivered to a dimensional sawmill in Pablo, Montana, owned by Plum Creek Timber.

Plum Creek, a shadowy limited partnership recently spun off from Burlington Northern, is one of the leading exporters of raw logs in the Northwest, shipping 50 percent of the logs it cuts on its own lands to Japan and Korea without passing them through an American mill. It is also a nonunion operation and has decimated its work force during years of high profits. But it is Plum Creek's reckless treatment of the land that has made it the nation's most ecologically deviant timber company. The late Arnold Bolle, former dean of the University of Montana School of Forestry and a longtime adviser to The Wilderness Society, once described Plum Creek's slash-and-burn rampage across Montana as "Nazi Forestry."

One particularly disturbing interlock here is with forester Jerry Franklin, a professor at the University of Washington and a member of the Wilderness Society's governing board. Franklin was the principal architect of Option Nine, Clinton's corporate-friendly logging plan for the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest. Several years ago Franklin was contracted by Plum Creek in an attempt to greenwash its image. Behind the screen of Franklin's "new forestry," Plum Creek continued to log off two million acres of land across Montana, Idaho and Washington. By 1993 most of the mature forest on Plum Creek's land was clearcut and most of its smaller competitors driven out of business. Plum Creek now holds a virtual monopoly on all timber from public and private lands in Montana. After logging off nearly all the salable timber on its lands, Plum Creek has been loudly pressing for opening of Montana's six million acres of de facto wilderness on federal lands to intensive logging—a move that will probably doom the grizzly bear to extinction but bring the company tens of millions a year in federal timber subsidies.

In March, Roush's predecessor at The Wilderness Society, George Frampton, now an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, fashioned a "conservation agreement" with Plum Creek permitting the company to traverse public lands and liquidate what's left of its old growth unrestrained by the Endangered Species Act, even though the area is home to the embattled grizzly. The Wilderness Society raised no opposition.

Plum Creek has made a lot of money in the past three years, owing largely to the soaring values of private forestland, as grass-roots lawsuits smothered the flow of federal timber sales. Of course, other large landowners benefited from this trend as well, including Jon Roush. Roush sold Plum Creek more than 400,000 board feet of timber. This winter the going price for ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir was between $350 and $550 per thousand board feet, meaning that Roush could have reaped at least $140,000 on his timber sale.

Bill Bradt, a privately retained forester who marked the sale for Roush, claims the logging was designed to "improve the ecological conditions" of the forest stand. Bradt, a former Forest Service timber sale planner, told us he'd taken instructions from Roush on the cut. He said the stand was "overstocked" and needed to be "thinned" in order to keep it healthy. He admitted, though, that it contained no dead or dying trees and suffered from no insect infestations.

The idea that logging protects forests from fires, insects and disease has been discredited by forest ecologists, including scientists on the Wilderness Society staff. Jake Kreilick, an ecologist with the Native Forest Network who toured the Roush site on our behalf shortly after the completion of the logging operation, describes the landscape as being littered with big stumps and tall slash piles of lopped limbs and smaller trees. "The stand was heavily cut-over," Kreilick says. "It looks like they took most of the biggest and best trees and left only the smaller stuff behind. This isn't 'thinning' or ecoforestry; it's just an attempt to cash in on valuable trees."

Roush tells us that the cut was part of a separation settlement with his wife. He says he agreed in advance on the principles to be used in the logging. "If we had conducted the sale like a Forest Service sale, you'd be right to call me on it. But we did not." Astoundingly, Roush added, "The Wilderness Society wouldn't have much of a problem with the Forest Service if it logged in this manner." In fact, the Roushes cut the big trees and left the small ones—exactly what the Forest Service does in its so-called "health sales." Moreover, the Forest Service district adjoining Roush's ranch has sold only 66,700 board feet of timber in the past three years, compared with Roush's 400,000 this winter. Roush claims that, unlike the adjacent terrain, his property is "not particularly sensitive." In fact, the Roushes logged off a low-elevation ponderosa pine forest, one of the rarest habitats in the Rockies. Roush said that the sale to Plum Creek was no cause for surprise.

There's a striking moment in John Buchan's novel *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, where Richard Hannay, fleeing across the Scottish moors, at last stumbles into the house which he deems to be a sanctuary from his pursuers. His host suddenly "hoods his eyes like a hawk," the sign that Hannay has given himself over to the enemy. Thus it is with Roush's Wilderness Society. Fundraising mailers by the millions pour from the Society's headquarters in Washington. Thousands of Americans respond to Roush's impassioned appeals for money to save the wilderness. Meanwhile, Roush is selling out to lumber giants in Idaho, playing footsie with the Clinton administration in its plan to clearcut ancient forests in the Pacific Northwest, and stripping his own lands of timber for private gain.

It is time for Roush to go, and for The Wilderness Society to close its doors. They are now the wilderness's active foes.

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Mark Davis Released From Prison!!!

Hey!

Just wanted to write a brief note to let everyone who is interested know what's going on. I am going to be in a halfway house in Phoenix for two months, starting April 20 (two days away as I write this—getting hard to sleep ...) unless something weird happens. Which is possible but unlikely at this point, after 45 months as a guest of the federal taxpayers most of the conventional methods of delaying release have already been exhausted and they'd have to get creative; and as true of most bureaucrats, that's likely to be too damn much trouble. So I'm probably going to be out when this is read.

I don't know exactly what is going to happen next. I have a job in Phoenix for the time I will be there, and most likely can figure out something to do for $$$ once I go back to Prescott in June. I'm going to take a little time off to get reacquainted with my kids and friends and the landscape of my home, probably through the fall, and then back at it. Things aren't getting any better, as you are well aware, and there are very few of us resisting the killing. Now is no time to retire or give up, and I won't. Obviously, my methods of work will have to take into account the fact that I'll be an instant suspect in any monkeywrenching which takes place anywhere in the Southwest. But I've got some ideas I'll be trying out which shouldn't get me thrown in the slammer again and might even be more useful in some ways.

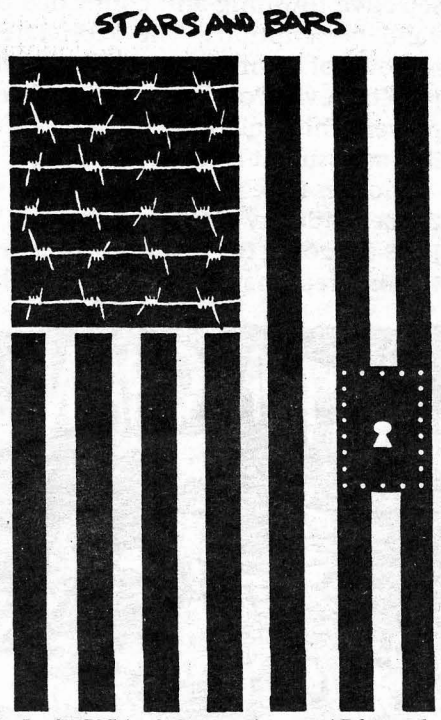
I want to thank all of you who helped me through some pretty bad times. We were popped in 1989, and the fallout from that has dominated my life ever since. During that time, before and during my imprisonment, there have been hundreds of people who have written me and sent money to various funds, done ceremonies, and sent prayers and love. I cannot possibly ever repay them, repay you. So all I can do is thank you and tell you that I will do my best to make sure the rest of my life is spent in a way which will make it seem like money and energy well invested.

Anyone who wants to reach me can do so through an old friend in Phoenix: Mark Davis c/o Sat Ji Wan Singh, 322 E. Alvarado, Phoenix, AZ 85004

With love and respect and always in Her service,

—Mark Davis

Editor's Note: Mark will soon be available for speaking engagements. He asked that people contact him at the above address and help him organize speaking events.



In the USA: One out of every 176 people is now in **prison.** By the year 2000 there will be more than 2 million. (Huck 1995)

Israeli Nuclear Resister Kidnapped & Jailed for 18 Years

Early this year, Mordechai Vanunu broke four years of silence by responding to one of the many hundreds of letters of support he has received in Ashkelon prison in Israel. He wrote four words, "Thank you very much."

Vanunu, a former Israeli nuclear technician, is now in his ninth year of solitary confinement in a 6-by9-foot cell. He was imprisoned for providing details of Israel's sophisticated nuclear weaponry to London's *Sunday Times* in 1986. He received an 18-year sentence for espionage and treason charges, the result of a secret trial before an Israeli military court.

Vanunu has been ignored by the mass media here in the US, perpetrating the fiction of a nuclear-free Israel. But a year prior to his abduction and imprisonment by the Mossad (Israel's intelligence agency), he informed the *Sunday Times* that the Dimona Nuclear Plant in the Negev Desert processed enough plutonium to have produced as many as 200 atomic weapons. This would make Israel the world's sixth largest nuclear power.

Several days before the story was printed, a female Mossad agent lured Vanunu to Rome, "where he was attacked by two men and held down while she injected him with a powerful analgesic. He was then chained and smuggled out of Italy in a cargo ship."

Israel's nuclear business concerns us all, as does the freedom of Mordechai Vanunu. For more information contact the US Campaign to Free Mordechai Vanunu, 2206 Fox Avenue, Madison, WI 53711.

Leonard Peltier's Release Nears
More Support Needed

by Harmony Periman
Shenandoah Valley LPSN

The case of Leonard Peltier, perhaps the most extensively documented of the approximately 100 recognized US political prisoners, has had several breakthroughs during recent months.

In October '94, Canadian Minister Alan Rock formally started a review of Peltier's case. This review could result in Canada rescinding its extradition of Peltier. Also in October, Peltier supporters were told that his clemency is currently the number one issue in the US Justice Department.

The US Commission on Civil Rights became aware of the Peltier case in October as well. David Hill, a member of the Peltier Defense Committee's advisory board, gave a full presentation of the Peltier case. This meeting was followed up in January with a viewing of "Incident at Oglala." The Commission members are considering formally adopting the Peltier case.

In November '94 US Attorney General Janet Reno changed the guidelines for release of government documents under the Freedom of Information Act. Under the new guidelines, no document can be withheld in its entirety or under exemption 7(d) if it does not specifically meet "confidential informant" status. The Peltier Defense Committee hopes to receive some 6,000 pages of documents currently being withheld that pertain to the case.

In December '94, the European Parliament issued a resolution in support of executive clemency or a commutation of sentence. The European Parliament is comprised of 12 European nations.

In January and February '95, the US has consistently focused on cases of FBI misconduct, particularly in the Randy Weaver case in Idaho. The Eighth District Court of Appeals called FBI misconduct in the Peltier case—including coercion of witnesses, perjury, fabrication of evidence, and suppression of evidence which would have proved innocence—a clear "abuse of the investigative process."

Peltier helped the traditional Lakota people on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation defend themselves against a corrupt tribal government which was leasing and selling reservation lands for uranium, oil, and coal mining. The money from these transactions was pocketed by the members of the tribal government. Drive-by shootings, arson, beatings, and 100 unsolved/uninvestigated murders occurred during corrupt Tribal Chairman Dick Wilson's term, known as the "Reign of Terror." Wilson had the support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the FBI trained and armed a supportive "law enforcement" squad who audaciously named themselves the "Guardians of the Oglala Nation."

Peltier and other American Indian Movement members (men, women and children) moved onto the reservation and helped residents chop wood, carry water, feed livestock, and carry out the daily essentials of living that became impossible during the "Reign of Terror." The AIM people came armed, and Wilson's people backed off a little—they didn't like having their fire returned.

The day before the infamous shoot-out at Pine Ridge which led to Peltier's incarceration one-eighth of the reservation was sold for uranium strip mining. It is believed the shoot-out was specifically set up to draw attention away from the land sale, which was not discovered until years later and would have caused a great outcry from the residents.

On June 26, 1975, a Coeur d'Alene Indian and two FBI agents were killed during a shoot-out on the Pine Ridge reservation. The agents came in unmarked cars, in plain clothes, and at high speed. The US Prosecuting Attorney has stated that it is not known who actually killed the two agents. There has never been an investigation in the death of the Native American.

Peltier has served 19 years of two consecutive life sentences, having only been up for parole once, in 1993. He was told that, not only was parole denied, but that he would not even be eligible for consideration for parole for another fifteen years.

Support for Peltier spans five continents, includes organizations like Amnesty International; the National Conference of Christians and Jews; leaders such as Desmond Tutu and Nelson Mandela; prominent public figures such as Robert Redford and Peter Matthiessen; and 26 million people who have signed a petition asking for executive clemency.

Peltier's case has been well publicized on *60 Minutes*, a PBS documentary entitled "Warrior: the Life of Leonard Peltier," a book by Peter Matthiessen, "In the Spirit of Crazy Horse," and a documentary available at most video stores, "Incident at Oglala."

Peltier supporters have focused on flooding the White House with calls via the Comment Line (202) 456-1111, on writing government officials at all levels (requesting they send letters in support of clemency to President Clinton), and raising public awareness.

For more information on the Peltier case, contact the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee at PO Box 583, Lawrence, KS 66044, (913) 842-5774, or in Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley Leonard Peltier Support Network at Rt. 3 Box 91, Lexington, VA 24450, (703) 464-8441.

Peltier Weekend in DC June 25 & 26

DEMAND FREEDOM & JUSTICE FOR LEONARD PELTIER

25th–Day of prayer in Lafayette Park on the anniversary of the Incident at Oglala
26th–Educational Forum with speakers and entertainers

Leonard Peltier Defense Committe
POB 583, Lawrence, KS 66044
(913) 842-5774

SALVAGE: TIMBER INDUSTRY WELFARE IS ECOLOGICAL *DISASTER*

BY MARK OTTENAD

Recently, a majority of corporate-backed Republican Representatives and Senators voted in favor of what might best be termed "The Timber Industry Welfare Act of 1995–96" as an amendment to the much larger government spending bill for this year [*see article next page*]. The proposed law mandates the federal government's land management agencies, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, to cut down—no matter what—several hundred thousand acres of public forests located in the Pacific Northwest over a two-year period.

To prevent concerned citizens from derailing the give-away of public assets to corporate timber interests, this ignominious legislation suspends all environmental and procedural laws and strips away Americans' right to challenge in court this vast forest destruction. In a fiscally irresponsible move showing that their budget-cutting rhetoric is just a mask hiding continued corporate subsidies, the Republican's timber industry welfare act proclaims that logging may proceed *even if* it costs taxpayers money and does not generate sufficient funds to cover the government's direct costs—estimated by Congress at $750 million. So much for the Contract with America's proclaimed objective of deficit reduction and increased participation by citizens in the activities of government.

The amendment utilizes benign terms like "salvage" logging and "forest health" to mask the devastation of public lands that include salmon spawning grounds, tourist attractions and domestic watersheds. The timber welfare act continues a 35-year partnership of wealthy mill owners and politicians who raid public natural resources for private benefit. The House version of the so-called salvage logging program forces the government to cut 6.2 billion board feet of public forests over the next two years—nearly double the total yield from the entire National Forest system—primarily in four Western states: Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

Using simple sound bites easily digested by the media and an uninformed public, the pro-timber industry subsidy crowd offers spurious and superficial reasons for the destruction of public forests. Supposedly there is a crisis in "forest health"—an environmental emergency so urgent that we need to demolish the forests to make them healthy while suspending the laws that protect the environment, water, fish and wildlife. Scientists disagree, however, over the magnitude, and even the very existence, of the purported crisis in forest health.

If there is a crisis, it stems from nearly half a century of mismanagement of our public lands: easy-to-access areas were high-graded, whereby the largest and healthiest stands of old-growth were logged off; soils were damaged by logging equipment and poorly-constructed roads; weaker and inappropriate tree species unadapted to arid conditions were allowed to move in or were planted by public land managers; and continuous fire suppression allowed dangerous levels of tinder fuels to accumulate that otherwise would have been periodically cleared away by nature with low-intensity burns. And now, Congress wants these same land managers—who "lose" an estimated $100 million annually to timber theft and fraud—to go hog wild cutting down trees willy nilly with no legal avenue for citizen oversight.

The areas which are in fact most affected by human-induced stress of dead or dying trees are stands which were previously logged. Yet in order to meet the large quota of timber that Congress has mandated for the forest-extraction industry, roadless areas, steep canyons, areas adjacent to wilderness or parks, and headwaters forests—the most environmentally fragile and socially explosive locations—would have to be put on the chopping block. "Salvage" is defined very broadly in the timber industry subsidy bill to include *any* trees with *some* damage from or that are *susceptible* to fire or insect attack; speaking rhetorically, what trees aren't susceptible to a forest fire during a summer drought?

Even some environmentalists might agree that, in certain select sites already cut-over where there are densely-packed stands of small or dead trees and dangerous accumulations of fuels, highly-selective thinning and controlled burns could be valid prescriptions. The accelerated time-frame, removal of environmental constraints, and lack of judicial review of the timber welfare act, however, prevent this kind of careful and scientifically credible assessment from being made.

Another false pretense offered in support of the timber industry subsidy act is that dead or dying trees are going to "waste" rotting in the forest and this is a real shame since some mills are "starving for timber." As a matter of principal, it seems that the taxpayers should not have to feed a free-loading, private industry's over-production capacity or inefficient operation. For the past two decades, the number of mills and timber workers has been shrinking—despite rampant overcutting of public forests—due to modernization. Also, there is no timber supply crunch; our country *each year* exports 8–9 billion board feet of timber, of which 80 percent is raw logs and minimally processed wood products like pulp and chips. If Congress wants to increase the timber supply, it could ban or severely tax the export of this valuable, critical national resource—as Congress has done with oil, certain minerals, and select technologies. Historically, when Congress has mandated the dramatic escalation of logging on public forestlands, the market flooded with federal timber and prices were dampened, hurting private landowners.

Additionally, those "wasted" rotting trees are actually the future source of soil nutrients and wildlife habitat that make our forests so productive. Research from forests around the world demonstrates that removing rotting wood decreases soil productivity by removing crucial nutrients and organic humus. Downed, decaying wood also serves to prevent soil erosion and uncontrolled precipitation run-off, thereby helping watersheds to produce clean, sediment-free water.

Yet another deceitful argument advanced for the unfettered assault on public lands is that the poor timber industry is hurting and unemployed loggers need jobs. Economic evidence, however, substantially counters these myths: The Northwest's top 12 timber companies—accounting for the bulk of timber production and the majority of timber workers—saw their earnings increase an average of 150% in 1994 over 1993, with Georgia-Pacific Corp. having an increase of over 900 percent. Overall revenue or gross income was up 109 percent and employment held steady while productivity per worker increased. These are not signs of an industry hurting by any stretch of the imagination.

While the call for more "jobs" is emotionally appealing, it does not justify destroying public forests. For the past 12 consecutive months, Oregon's unemployment rate has been at its *lowest level in 25 years* and has been consistently *below* the national average. Many rural areas throughout the state have lower unemployment rates now with curtailed federal timber sales than during the unsustainable logging days of the 1980s.

Besides the deleterious effects to long-term timber supply and private landowners, the environmental fallout from the logging explosion on federal lands would extend to other industries. Extensive logging and roadbuilding cause severe soil disturbances that increase erosion and sedimentation of waterways, smothering endangered salmon eggs and thereby contributing to further decline of the Northwest's once prolific salmon runs and the accompanying commercial and sport fishing industries. Sediment-laden waters pollute domestic water supplies, which forces municipalities to expend large sums building costly filtration plants.

As soils become thinner due to logging-related damage and erosion and a lack of replenishing rotting organic material, their water-holding capacity decreases, which increases the likelihood of drought and catastrophic fire. Opening the forest canopy through massive logging further decreases humidity and increases aridity, which contributes to decreased late summer in-stream flows and a lowered water table, thereby adversely impacting fish populations and irrigation-based agricultural industries.

Although the Republicans offer fiscally conservative rhetoric wrapped in the flag, further examination of their actions reveals service to their true masters—large corporations and wealthy individuals that benefit from the free-spending of federal dollars and the give-away of public assets. So while governmental programs that serve relatively defenseless groups—the poor, inner city school children, minorities, the elderly and public wildlife—are drastically cut, corporate welfare subsidies remain not only unscathed, but see increased funding despite the negative effects on the deficit.

Some members of Congress, however, are fighting to eliminate corporate subsidies. Rep. George Miller (D-CA) has introduced the Public Resources Deficit Reduction Act of 1995 (HR 721), which would end federally subsidized logging, mining and grazing on public lands, resulting in savings to the taxpayers of $3 billion per year. Canceling just the entire federal timber welfare program—including the appalling "salvage logging" program and below-cost timber sales—would produce a savings of $700 million to $1 billion in 1995.

By suspending federal laws, stripping away judicial review, and rushing the "salvage" logging program, timber industry supporters in Congress tacitly admit that they cannot achieve the inflated timber targets that the industry desires without damaging our water quality, endangered fisheries, wildlife habitat and even our due process. This kind of governmental activity—abusing public resources and suspending the laws for the benefit of a private industry, and preventing citizens from seeking justice in the courts—borders on fascism. Once the lawmakers become lawbreakers, it becomes ever more tempting to suspend other laws, such as those protecting civil rights, consumers, workers and even public safety. Let's just hope that an outraged American public awakens before all the legacies of the Northwest—salmon, pure water, ancient forests, pristine mountains—are reduced to mere memories by our short-sighted, corrupt politicians.

Mark Ottenad of Salem, Oregon, is the secretary and trail work coordinator for Friends of the Breitenbush Cascades.

Endangered Species Listings Suspended

Legislating Death: G-Men on a Killing Spree

BY CHAD HANSON AND CRAIG BENEVILLE

The most cataclysmically destructive anti-environmental legislation ever to be conceived by the evil minds in Congress is about to reach Bill Clinton's desk. With a single scrawl of his pen, Clinton could rescind 25 years of environmental law. This legislation, known as the Rescission Bill, contains provisions that would allow an unlimited amount of publicly owned ancient and native forest to be clearcut nationwide. It would also override all laws that protect our national forests from livestock, instigate the destruction of temperate rainforest in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, and stifle environmental regulations concerning air quality, wetlands and toxic dumps.

Tragically, this legislation is not an anomaly, but merely another example of the thugs that run our country betraying native biodiversity. Other legislation that further threatens our remnant ecosystems and endangered wildlife is already signed into law. This is truly a critical juncture in the conservation movement. We must find a way to turn the tide.

The Rescission Bill: Corporate Welfare

The 1995 Budget Rescission Act is the spending cutback package offered up by Congress. Because the main intent of the bill is popular, it is a political gravy train for legislators who can tack on amendments or "riders" that have nothing to do with the bill itself.

Perhaps the most heinous of these amendments is a salvage logging rider introduced by Charles Taylor (R-NC) and Norm Dicks (R-WA) in the House and Mark Hatfield (D-OR) and Slade Gorton (R-WA) in the Senate. While the House version *mandates* 6.2 billion board feet be logged over the next two years, the Senate version does not limit the amount of forest destruction. The rider would annul all law, environmental or otherwise. In the name of "forest health," every tree, every acre of roadless areas would be on the chopping block, because the rider allows the unrestricted logging of anything "susceptible to fire or insect attack." (As one observer wryly noted, this applies to any tree made of wood.) Clearcuts would no longer have any size restrictions; single cuts could swell to thousands of acres if the agencies so desire. The Endangered Species Act would no longer apply to logging on public lands—mass species extinction would be imminent. Salmon gone. Grizzly no more. Good-bye wolf. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management would be limited only by how fast they can cut—and of course, by civil resistance.

Disturbingly, the rider contains an extraordinary provision that allows the agencies to hire an unlimited number of private contractors, through unlimited spending, to get the cut out at breakneck speed. All hyperbole aside, the Gorton/Hatfield Logging Rider may be the single largest threat to native ecosystems in the history of this nation. Not surprisingly, its chief supporters in Congress receive huge campaign contributions from the timber industry. [*See opposing page for more information*]

As if appeasing the timber beasts were not enough, another rider to the Rescission Bill, the Pressler amendment, will indefinitely suspend environmental laws that control the damage caused by livestock grazing on national forest land. Over 4,300 (of almost 10,000 total) grazing permits expire this year. The amendment would *require* grazing permitholders to continue grazing at levels set in 1985, even if those levels violate the law. Outrageous.

Two more riders deal explicitly with the Tongass National Forest in Alaska. One overturns a 9th Circuit Court of Appeals injunction that halted timber sales in order to protect subsistence and commercial rights of Native Alaskans and recreational users. The other bars the Forest Service from establishing Habitat Conservation Areas intended to protect hundreds of species from sliding toward extinction.

Other amendments to the Rescission Bill are similar in their blatant disregard for democratic process and environmental sense. One rider prohibits the Environmental Protection Agency from putting any more hazardous waste sites on the Superfund list for the rest of the fiscal year or until Superfund is reauthorized. Several riders undermine clean air regulations by making the regulation of tailpipe emissions from older cars more difficult, preventing the EPA from protecting Californians from air pollution if the state fails to do so, and preventing states from implementing Clean Air Act provisions that reduce smog by restricting auto traffic in congested areas.

Another rider prohibits the Agriculture Department from identifying wetlands on any farmland for the next 21 months. The wetlands ban means that the government will subsidize farmers who illegally fill wetlands or grow crops on such areas.

The most bizarre rider prohibits the Department of the Interior from even looking for the endangered Alabama sturgeon. Bruce Babbitt recently declined to list the sturgeon, declaring it officially extinct. Babbitt and the rider were delivered a black eye in mid-April when a local fisherman caught a sturgeon and brought it to the attention of an ichthyologist conducting research nearby. The sturgeon was released after being photographed and having a tissue sample taken.

When Congress returns from its recess in the beginning of May, the slightly different Senate and House versions of the bill will have to be reconciled in a Conference Committee primarily comprised of the worst timber pigs from both the House and the Senate. Whatever version the Conference Committee decides upon must then be passed again by both the House and the Senate before it is sent to Clinton, possibly by the end of the first week of May.

There are indications that Clinton—the amazing invertebrate hominid—has struck a deal with Republican leaders agreeing not to veto the Rescission Bill to which these riders are attached. Clinton may try to use other provisions of the Rescission Bill, such as California flood relief, to justify signing the whole package into law.

This bill must be stopped. Please drop everything and help. Unless we expose this bill and generate public outrage immediately, it will quickly metamorphose from a threat to a reality. Nationwide, we need demonstrations, actions, press conferences (particularly by diverse coalitions), letters to the editor, phone calls and faxes.

Other Bad News

Riders are not limited to the Rescission Bill. A rider attached to a Department of Defense (DOD) appropriations bill, placed a moratorium on the listing of endangered species and the designation of critical habitat for listed species until October. Bill Clinton signed the bill, introduced by Republican Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas, on April 11. *For the first time since the passage of the Endangered Species Act 22 years ago, endangered species listings have been halted!* Hutchison justified the amendment by saying that enforcement of the act had gone "too far" and that the ESA needs a "time out" for radical restructuring. The link with the DOD appropriation apparently signals that the Republican's have consummated their ideological shift, replacing the threat of communist insurgence abroad with the threat of domestic insurgents—who take the form of warblers and kangaroo rats.

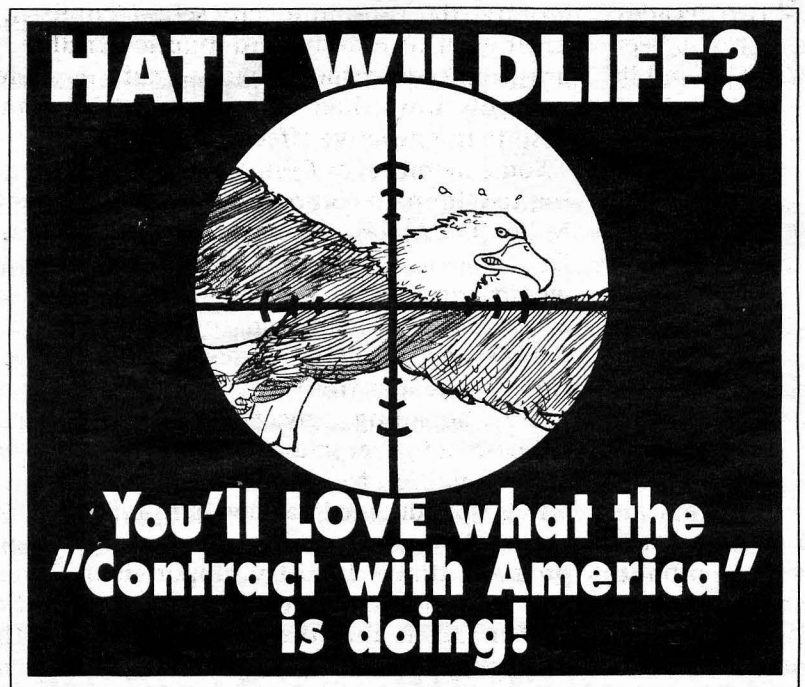
The above-mentioned Alabama sturgeon is just one example of the many species that stand to lose from this legislation. The US Fish and Wildlife Service already has a backlog of 3,000 species needing attention—600 of which are critically imperiled and need immediate attention. The real intent of the bill is to delay the listing of controversial species, such as the bull trout and the Alabama sturgeon, until after the coming assault on the Endangered Species Act.

In a similar vein, the Regulatory Reform Bill is waiting to have its differences ironed out in Conference Committee before going to the President's desk. This bill places a moratorium on all regulation until 1996. The ESA was openly identified as one of the main targets of the legislation. Because nearly all decisions under the ESA are promulgated through rules, further enforcement of the ESA would be revoked if Clinton signs this legislation.

Legislation many environmentalists refer to as the "unholy trinity": takings, unfunded mandates and risk assessment, is also becoming law. Clinton signed unfunded mandates legislation on March 22. Risk assessment and takings legislation continue to wend their way through Congress. If the trinity passes, the Contract on America's war on the environment will be complete; environmental law will become irrelevant due to the morass of bureaucracy and financial obligation imposed on it.

We must stop this madness. Somehow we have to recapture the spirit of ethical obligation that the Endangered Species Act and other environmental laws once embodied. We must restore the ecological compact. For even though these laws have not stopped the destruction, they have helped to slow it. Imagine what the past 25 years would have been like if we had no law. If we don't act now, that image will soon be reality.

Guerrilla Media



Hidden in the fine print of the "Contract with America" are measures that will permit massive timber cuts in America's last Wildlands, will authorize oil & gas drilling in the heart of our premier Wildlife Refuges, and will give big business unrestricted access to 900 million acres of public lands. **Today,** the Endangered Species Act is being dismantled to feed the voracious appetites of industries who stand to make huge profits while destroying the environmental quality upon which the health of these species and all of us depends.

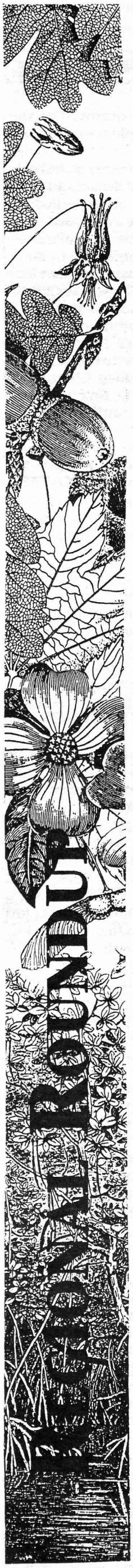
If you hate wildlife, do nothing. If not, call or write your Congresspersons and The White House today and tell them to stand behind current laws that protect threatened species and their habitat.

Senators or Representatives
Senate/House, Wash., DC 20510
202-224-3121

President Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Wash., DC 20500
202-456-1111 fax 202-456-2461

sponsored by the Biodiversity Legal Foundation

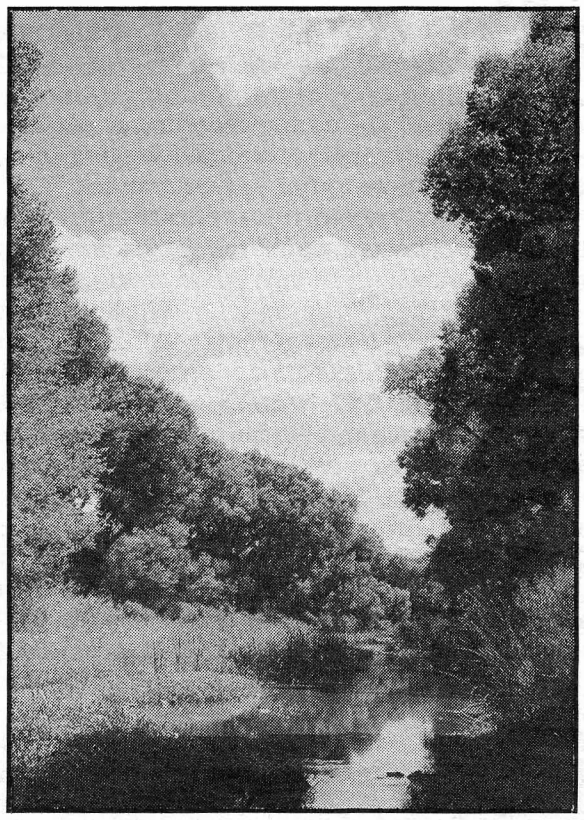
On May 1, the Biodiversity Legal Foundation launched a major media campaign to counter the Contract with America. Free camera-ready ad copy is available to grassroots groups or individuals who wish to purchase ad space locally. To order ads or to help out with a much-needed financial donation, contact the BLF at PO Box 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-8327.



MILITARY THREATENS SAN PEDRO RIVER

BY ROBIN SILVER

On March 1, 1995, the Department of Defense recommended continuing the massive expansion of Ft. Huachuca military base. This decision is now the primary threat to the survival of the San Pedro River in southeast Arizona.



The river is home to the most extensive surviving expanse of the rarest forest type in North America, the cottonwood/willow or broadleaf riparian association forest. Only 0.8 percent of the historical total of cottonwood/willow forest has survived in Arizona.

The ecosystems associated with the San Pedro River are some of the richest in North America. The area supports 517 species of animals (82 mammals, 27 fish, 43 reptiles and amphibians, and 365 different birds). More mammal species are found along the San Pedro than anywhere else in the US.

Twenty-five of the species found along the San Pedro are so rare they are already in need of federal protection. The San Pedro River is critical for the long-term survival of at least seven species: the southwestern willow flycatcher, razorback sucker, desert pupfish, loach minnow, spikedace, Gila topminnow, and western yellow-billed cuckoo.

Dams, cattle grazing, and water pumping are the primary reasons for the loss of river habitat in the Southwest. Cattle eat the young cottonwood and willow sprouts so that no new growth is sustained which will replace older trees. Dams inundate large areas of habitat and prevent seasonal flooding that is essential for the seeding and establishment of new cottonwood and willow trees. Seasonal flooding is also essential to cleanse the riverside soil of salts that accumulate along southwestern rivers. With no cattle or dams, and with the most extensive surviving expanse of viable cottonwood and willow forest, the San Pedro is truly the last living river in the Southwest.

Unfortunately, excess water pumping is now the single greatest threat to the San Pedro River. Multiple reports and studies have confirmed the connection between the river and the San Pedro aquifer from which the Sierra Vista/Ft. Huachuca area pumps its water. Flows in the river are already decreasing because of this pumping. The military assigned to Fort Huachuca and their dependents already account for nearly one-half of the area's population. Expanding the base would further suck the river dry.

The Department of Defense decision to continue the massive expansion of Fort Huachuca, and thereby kill the San Pedro River, must now be reviewed by the civilian, presidentially appointed Base Realignment and Closure Commission. By June 30, 1995, the Commission must review and change, or approve all Defense Department decisions.

To help save the San Pedro, write to Chairman Alan Dixon, Base Realignment and Closure Commission, 1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425, Arlington, VA 22209, fax (703) 696-0550. Ask Chairman Dixon the following two questions:

1. Will the BRAC Commission respect the fact that Ft. Huachuca is the greatest threat to the survival of the San Pedro River?

2. Will the Defense Department be allowed to destroy an irreplaceable public treasure like the San Pedro River for a military mission that can be accomplished elsewhere without such devastating environmental impacts?

If you are able, please also donate to the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity's ongoing efforts. Make checks payable to Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, PO Box 39629, Phoenix, AZ 85069-9629. All contributions are tax deductible.

WARD VALLEY DIRECT ACTIONS IMMINENT

BY JOE BLACKBURN, DESERT CITIZENS AGAINST POLLUTION

Civil rights activist Vernon Johns said, "If you see a good fight—get into it." With legal and legislative remedies wearing thin, direct action looms as the only plausible device to halt the Ward Valley Nuclear Dump, planned for the beautiful Ward Valley in southeastern California's Mojave desert. The plans call for the dumping of "low-level" nuclear waste (i.e. *everything* but spent fuel rods) in unlined trenches a mere 20 miles from the Colorado River. Ward Valley is also designated "critical habitat" for the endangered desert tortoise.

The entire process of finding a site for this dump has been the epitome of corporate/state sleaze. The project's massive ad campaign, corresponding letters to the editor and "news release" disinformation promoted the need for the dump as a medical waste facility, when in fact over 90 percent of the waste would be from power plants. In fact, the dump is part of a plan to clear away existing unsafe power plants, chop them up and dump them in trenches in the desert. This makes the way for "new" nuclear power plants that come on-line so safe that they come predelivered with a Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved Environmental Impact Report (EIR) which excludes both the community siting process and local challenges.

The designated operator of the Ward Valley nuke dump, US Ecology, is not new to the business. US Ecology has operated four other sites to date. Two have been shut down due to off-site contamination. The other two are also leaky, but still operating.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) is expected to release a report any day now that will discount the concerns expressed by respected scientists at the United States Geological Survey (USGS). In a paper known as the Wilshire Report, the USGS documents five surface water paths to the Colorado River from the proposed dump which the EIR claims don't exist. The report also lays out scenarios based on future well-pumping activity that could provide more immediate underground water transport to the river than the EIR considers.

At least 13 of the 17 scientists on the NAS panel have conflicts of interest; they work for dumpers that plan to use Ward Valley, the Department of Energy or its contractors, another dump (Sierra Blanca in Texas), or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission which establishes siting criteria and regulates nuclear waste dumps.

An attempted 11th-hour move by the Bush administration to transfer the Ward Valley land to the State of California Dept. of Health Services (DHS) was forestalled by an Endangered Species Act lawsuit. However, the DHS has gone on to license the "low-level" nuclear waste dump despite Governor Wilson's promise that a full hearing before an adjudicatory panel would be held with expert testimony from environmentalists. A California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lawsuit currently has the DHS answering issues brought forth in the Wilshire Report.

Affinity group formation and preparation is underway. Temperatures reached 127°F once last summer in this part of the desert, but Seeds of Peace will be preparing great vegan, organic foods that will help sustain blockaders, as will clear, pure, desert well water. The desert tortoise and the bighorn sheep need your help in keeping the water that way, as do the local people (the local indigenous people, Chemehuevi and Aha Macaw, have been vehemently opposed to this proposal).

California Endangered Species Act Gutted by Governor Wilson

California Governor Pete Wilson has launched an all-out attack on the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). First, in the wake of the 1995 winter storms, he suspended protection of threatened and endangered species until the year 2000 if any county declares an emergency! "Emergency" is loosely defined, including, but not limited to, natural disasters and actions to prevent possible future disasters. Second, he plans to completely eliminate CESA and replace it with a new version (CA SB131), creating enormous loopholes and rendering it meaningless for species protection. The new process will de-list all species by 2001! It will redefine "take" of a species so that habitat destruction is not considered, and it aims to eliminate native plant protections.

Stop the attack on CESA! Write/call members of the State Senate Natural Resources Committee to stop the emergency suspension. Write/call the CA State Legislators to urge them to oppose SB 131.The address is State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

ALASKANS FIGHT COOK INLET OIL DRILLING

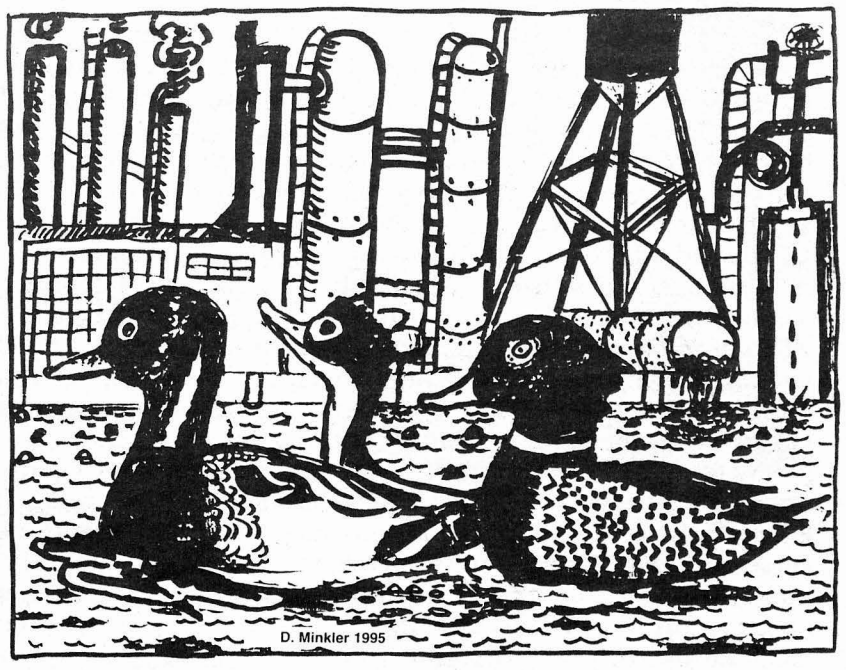
On March 7, over 400 residents of Homer, Alaska packed a meeting of the Department of the Interior's Mineral Management Service (MMS). The crowd assembled to testify against Lease Sale 149, the MMS proposal to open two million acres of Lower Cook Inlet to oil drilling. MMS documents predict a 87 percent cumulative probability of two or more major oil spills and a 100 percent probability of minor spills.

Cook Inlet is surrounded by four national parks and five national wildlife refuges. The waters of Lower Cook Inlet support McNeil River bears, endangered North Pacific humpback whales, threatened Steller sea lions, seabird colonies and foraging areas, several million marine birds in the surrounding area, the world-famous Kenai River salmon, multi-million dollar commercial and recreational fisheries, subsistence communities and native villages, a thriving tourist industry, a culturally diverse human population, and stable economies.

This area is still recovering from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. On March 24, 1989, the Exxon Valdez spilled 11 million gallons of crude oil which spread throughout Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. Full recovery from the extensive environmental damage and human suffering will require freedom from additional oil pollution. Oil and Gas Lease Sale 149 guarantees water and air pollution for Lower Cook Inlet.

Lower Cook Inlet is one of the world's most active volcanic and seismic regions. The inlet also has extremely unpredictable waters and weather conditions. Cook Inlet has the second most severe tides on the continent and winds can race to 100 knots.

Oil companies operating in Upper Cook Inlet regularly violate the Clean Water Act. Trustees for Alaska and other environmental groups uncovered 4200 violations over the past eight years and announced their intent to file a lawsuit against the companies. Only then did the EPA cite over 800 violations. They may fine these violators $1.5 million.



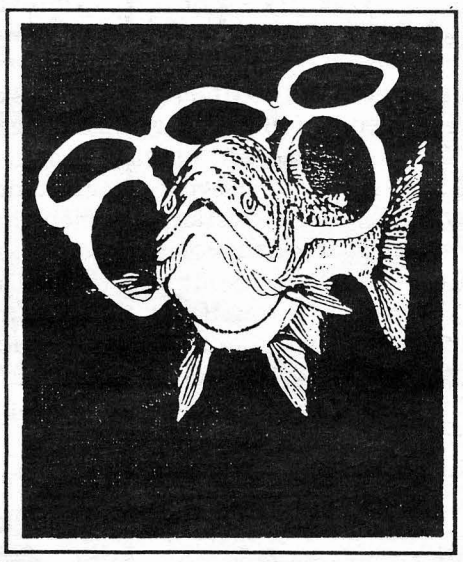
"WATER FOUL"

Oil industry proponents claim that the US needs Alaskan oil for energy independence. They say it's a matter of national security. At the same time, oil companies and legislators are pressuring the federal government to allow Alaskan North Slope oil to be exported to foreign countries. Drilling for Alaskan oil is motivated by profits, not national security. Furthermore, while oil companies will get richer, they will destroy a stable and sustainable fishing and tourism economy. Ironically, the MMS says the Lower Cook Inlet holds, at most, enough oil to meet the country's oil needs for two months—a minimal gain for such a tremendous loss.

Letters and calls to the Interior Department are urgently needed. Send to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, US Department of the Interior, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240. Information regarding proposed Lease Sale 149 can be obtained by calling Ray Emerson, Project Chief—Sale 149, EIS, Minerals Management Service, (907) 271-6652.

For more information, contact Alaskans for Clean Water, PO Box 2666, Homer, Alaska 99603.

DEATH AND PLASTIC ON PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE



A walk on the beaches of the Padre Island National Seashore on the Gulf of Mexico might not be a cheery first date for Texans. The unique tides and currents along the 70-mile long stretch of beach make for thicker heaps of seaborne garbage and toxic waste than anywhere else on the Gulf: over 200 tons of trash washes in from offshore oil and gas platforms, refineries, shrimpers and commercial tankers each day. Every year about one million gallons of oil are spilled into the Gulf, killing plankton and the eggs of marine life. The cancer rate in Texas is among the highest in the nation, and three corporations who own mineral rights on the seashore are currently suing the Park Service for regulating their resource access and extraction procedures, so pollution could increase.

It's hard to believe, but yes, it could get worse for five threatened and endangered species of sea turtles. In 1994, 520 of these magnificent creatures were found dead on Padre Island. Some of these mortalities were linked to ingestion of plastic garbage or chemically laden fish, as is the case with countless other marine animals found dead on shore, yet statistically, the largest killer of the sea turtle is the shrimp net. For every one pound of shrimp caught, ten pounds of "trash fish" are tossed back over the side dead.

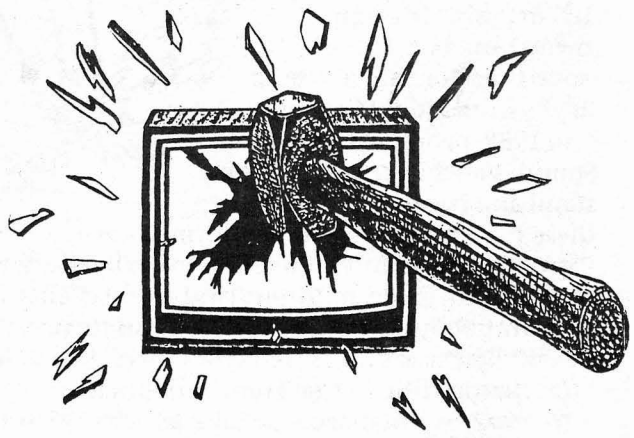
Via radar and satellite, a three-mile (from shore) fishing limit established in the US portion of the Gulf could prevent a substantial number of turtle deaths. In Florida this limit already exists. Another method of saving the sea turtle is a "Turtle-Safe Shrimp" campaign, which would push shrimpers to let turtles out of their nets (with excluder devices, called TEDs) so that they could market their shrimp as Turtle-Safe. For more information regarding this new campaign contact Earth Island Institute, Sea Turtle Restoration Project, 300 Broadway Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133, phone (415) 788-3666, fax (415) 788-7324, E-mail: earthisland@igc.apc.org.

Earth Island Institute is also encouraging everyone to write a short letter or postcard to the National Marine Fisheries Service requesting a three-mile limit for all net fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. Send a copy to your Congressional representative, too.

National Marine Fisheries Service, Silver Spring Metro Center 3, 1315 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910. Or, call Scott Smullen in Public Affairs at (301) 713-2370.

—CONDENSED FROM *CALL TO ACTION*

MTV IN DESERT DESTRUCTION SCHEME



If you thought MTV was cool, think again. They are sponsoring "Eco-Challenge," a 370-mile 24-hour-a-day race through some of the Southwest's most pristine wilderness areas including Native American sacred sites. Also sponsored by Hi-Tec Sports, Timex and other corporations, the event involves 50 five-person teams competing with their feet, mountain bikes, horses, rock climbing equipment, kayaks, rafts and canoes, and includes support personnel and vehicles, at least two helicopters, and untold numbers of spectators and media representatives.

The race course travels through breeding grounds of peregrine falcons and bighorn sheep; delicate vegetation and cryptogamic crusts (soil which can take decades to recover once trampled upon); easily polluted bodies of water; and across areas where fragile artifacts are commonly found on the earth's surface.

"This is a very dangerous precedent," says Sally Cole, archaeologist and rock art researcher. "Now every time a promoter wants to make money off these lands, all they have to do is call their event Eco-something, take a camera out there, and then it's up to us to try to pick up the pieces." The race is also being promoted as allowing participants to travel "in the footsteps of the Anasazi, the Navajo and the Ute," falsely suggesting that Native Americans have sanctioned the race.

Race promoters received approval from the Bureau of Land Management to hold the event in southeastern Utah between April 25 and May 6. Sponsors told the BLM the event would be used to "promote an environmental message," but the message is directly contradicted by the sponsors' complete insensitivity to the fragile desert ecosystem.

The opposition worked diligently to persuade sponsors to pull support or at least to agree to reroute the race along a more environmentally sensitive path. They even mapped out an alternate route. In the end, only Mitsubishi Motor Sales of America withdrew when the alternate route was passed over. It seems Mitsubishi is in enough hot water already from their tropical rain forest destruction. They are trying to do damage control on their bad reputation.

In spite of well-organized opposition, the race was underway at press time. The opposition is now requesting that people flood MTV and their parent company VIACOM with calls, faxes and letters of protest demanding that the event not be aired.

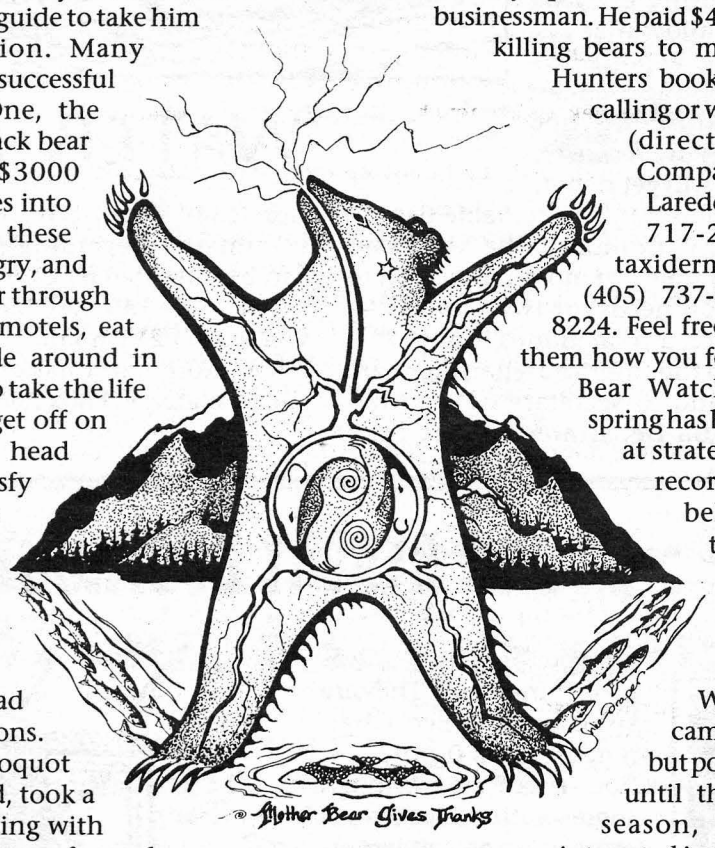
Please contact them at MTV, 10 Universal City Plaza, Universal City, CA 91608, phone (818) 505-78001, fax (818) 505-7817; VIACOM International, Mr. Carl Folta, Corporate Public Relations, 1515 Broadway, NYC, NY 10036, phone (212) 258-6000, fax (212) 258-6100.

Killings Resume in Clayoquot

BY JULIE DRAPER

Mother black bear is awake. Her brand new babies have nuzzled her out of dreamtime and into the present. They've been aroused by the birdsongs and humming of bees, and are anxious to sniff and roll, explore and experience all the wonders of life that await them. She is hungry, ravenously so, and is anxious to fill that huge black bear belly that nourished her and her babies all winter. In Clayoquot Sound, she will lead them to the shorelines, and she will begin consuming 11-18 pounds of shellfish and vegetation every day to satisfy her hunger.

In the springtime, hungry black bears are easy targets for anyone wanting to kill them. Perhaps that is why the black bear hunt opens April 1 in British Columbia. Blowing away animals is big business in BC, and this province is divided up into hundreds of guide outfitting territories. Any non-resident hunter of BC must hire a guide to take him on his killing excursion. Many brochures brag about the successful kill, getting the Big One, the trophy. A guaranteed black bear kill generally costs $3000 (Canadian) and translates into armchair killing, since these "sportsmen" are not hungry, and they do not track the bear through the bush. They stay in motels, eat restaurant food and ride around in boats or 4-wheel drives to take the life of a bear. These people get off on killing and taking the head and hide home to satisfy their perversion. The guides get off on the money. Many guide outfitting territories in BC are foreign owned and bear kills get advertised for sale abroad in government publications.



In 1988, people in Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island, took a stand and began interfering with these hunts. Bear Watch was formed. Patrolling the Sound's numerous inlets by boats, we discouraged guide outfitters and their clients by motoring alongside them, blaring horns to warn the bears. These actions led to convictions for "Interfering with a Legal Hunt" and fines.

In 1992, we managed to take a "trophy" from some American hunters, the head and skin of what was a beautiful, healthy male bear. It was taken to a native family where a ceremony of respect was performed for the bear's spirit, and then laid to rest in a cave. Activists were convicted and fined for "Theft over $1,000," "Criminal Mischief," and "Dangerous Operations of a Marine Vessel." Public awareness grew around the media coverage of these actions, and support began pouring in for Bear Watch.

As the 1994 spring hunt opened in Clayoquot Sound, dedicated bear defenders rose at 4 am every morning , to place themselves between the hunters and the bears. Although our actions had discouraged one guide from returning, we were horrified one morning to find some local hunters coming out of the bush with a bear's head and skin draped over their shoulders. We decided to take the bear's carcass to the Wildlife Branch in the capitol city of Victoria, so that politicians could come out of their comfortable offices and see what they've been condoning. Public response to this action was fantastic. People were outraged that bears were being slaughtered for entertainment. In the wake of this, Bear Watch produced a 30-second television commercial that had viewers literally gripping their couches as footage of a black bear writhing in agony from a gunshot filled their TV screens.

Now the 1995 spring hunting season is upon us and we learned that the guide outfitting territory that includes Clayoquot Sound has been sold to a Mexican businessman. He paid $400,000 and is currently killing bears to make his money back. Hunters book these bear hunts by calling or writing Alberto Alarcon (director), Zarco Wildlife Company, 204 Flecha Lane, Laredo, Texas 78041, (210) 717-2221; or Zarco's taxidermist, Mike Chain, at (405) 737-8070, fax (405) 741-8224. Feel free to call them and tell them how you feel.

Bear Watch's strategy for this spring has bear advocates camped at strategic sites in the Sound recording movements and behaviors of bears in their area. If hunters approach, people will attempt to prevent the killings. Presently Bear Watch has people camping in bear territory, but positions will need filling until the end of the spring season, June 15. Anyone interested in this activity is asked to call us ahead of time at (800) 836-5501. This research involves wilderness camping and boat experience in very often hard-core west coast weather, so one is advised to be prepared for adverse conditions. If you cannot come to BC, learn what guides and hunters are doing to the wildlife in your backyard. You will be disgusted and empowered to act in defense of those whose bodies are on the line.

Bear Watch's bottom line is to stop the killing of bears in BC. This providence annually sells up to 18,000 licences to residents and another 2,000 to non-residents to kill black bears. For more information and a copy of our newsletter, call Bear Watch at (800) 836-5501 or write Box 405, Ganges Post Office, Salt Spring Island, BC, V0S 1E0, Canada.

Editor's note: At press time, the Zarco Wildlife Company's clients had killed nine large black bears classified as "safari-club sized," in just two and a half days in late April.

GIANT Black Bear Killed for Liking Honey

BY BIODIVERSITY CRISIS INTERVENTION

Mega-Bear, the biggest known black bear ever found in southwest Oregon was shot and killed by a beekeeper in April. Elvin Burns told Oregon State Police that Mega-Bear had been damaging his hives for over a year and he finally got fed up. The killing of bears and other wild animals by landowners is permitted under Oregon law if the animal is causing "damage" to property. Mega-Bear weighed in at 600 pounds and had a history of pursuing human foods. (The average weight of an adult black bear is 350-400 pounds.) Mega-Bear was very large for a modern day black bear indicating the existence of prime habitat in the area.

In 1993 Mega-Bear tore the door off a rural residence in search of food and was subsequently tranquilized and moved. An array of nonlethal preventative tools are available to farmers in this kind of situation, yet they may not have dissuaded Mega-Bear from munching the bee hives. In the final analysis, people like Mr. Burns must decide if he will share some of his honey.

Over the last decade many observers, including Forest Service biologists and law enforcement personnel, have noticed a rapid decline of bear sightings in roaded areas. Hunters access bears from roads causing populations to recede and squeeze into unroaded areas, now under threat of road building and logging.

The lessons from Mega-bear's demise strike at the heart of the question of our willingness to share the earth. If humans don't learn to give up our absolute dominance, bear stories will soon be nothing but fairy tales. Mega-Bear will be missed but not forgotten.

Wolverines Nipping at Babbitt's Heels

BY JASPER CARLTON

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation filed suit in Federal District Court in Denver April 17th against Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. The Foundation charged Babbitt with violating the Endangered Species Act by failing to issue a ruling on the Foundation's petition to include the wolverine under the act. The Foundation contends that the species is biologically threatened in almost all of its known historic range in the contiguous United States due to dangerously low population levels, continued habitat destruction, restricted range, trapping and inadequate government protection.

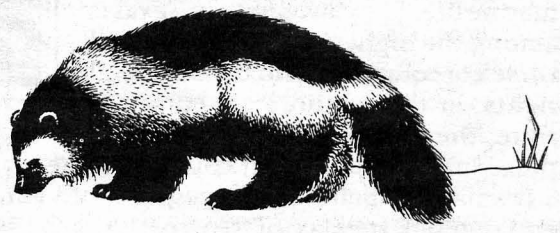
The law requires Babbitt to decide whether listing may be warranted and to initiate a comprehensive status review for the species. The finding is now over 150 days overdue, prompting this lawsuit.

The primarily nocturnal wolverine is the largest member of the terrestrial weasel group and an effective scavenging predator of the cool, coniferous forests of North America. Due to its power and large feet, it is able to run faster than its prey across soft snow and hunt other animals much larger than itself, such as small deer. It remains active throughout the year, even during the most severe winter weather.

The wolverine's historic range extended from Alaska and Northern Canada south along the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico. Today, its range in the lower US is severely restricted in the Northern Rockies and parts of the northwest. It now teeters on the threshold of extinction in the Southern Rockies, and the species has not shown an acceptable level of recovery even in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Due to its vast expanses of undisturbed national park and wilderness lands, the Glacier/Bob Marshall Ecosystem adjacent to Canada in northwest Montana may be one of the few areas that support a healthy wolverine population.

The elusive wolverine was historically hunted for its thick fur, which was used for trimming and lining garments, but it currently has a relatively low value as a fur bearer. It was extensively persecuted for alleged depredation on deer and livestock and for raiding baited traps. The species continues to be threatened by trapping, poisoning activities (even when aimed at other species), habitat degradation from logging, mining, road construction, and intense human recreational activities.

As a low density species, the wolverine's low reproductive rate, high juvenile mortality and irregular breeding patterns make the wolverine more vulnerable to local extinctions and habitat loss.



Surprisingly, the rare mammal continues to be legally trapped in Montana. Additionally, Montana allows a legal trapping season on the lynx and fisher, two species also in serious decline (see article page 25). The Foundation has called for an immediate halt to this practice. The few areas with healthy populations should be used as reservoirs for the reintroduction and augmentation of wolverines in other areas.

Wilderness and remote, roadless country where human activity is limited is essential to healthy wolverine populations. Man is the only significant predator on wolverines.

The listing of the wolverine on the federal Endangered Species List will not only give the species and its wild habitat a chance for long-term recovery, but may also help to establish a reversal in the government's antiquated policies.

Joining the Foundation in this lawsuit is the Predator Project of Bozeman, Montana and the Voice of the Environment based in Hamilton, Montana. You can contact the Biodiversity Legal Foundation (and give them lots of money for all their incredible work) at PO Box 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-1327.

As the World Burns...

BY WILDCAT AND TAHOMA

Part 7 of the ongoing Warner Creek Salvage Soap Opera...

In our last episode, Marianne was suing Freddy. In court, Judge Coffin grilled Freddy for over an hour about the arson fire, which made Freddy squirm in his seat. The international audience, in town for a special law conference, was standing room only, silently cheering on Marianne's brilliant arguments. As our story continues after a long and tense two weeks, Marianne has finally learned that her dedication to The Cause has paid off: Judge Coffin makes a powerful, precedent-setting recommendation in her favor. Although not out of the woods yet, Marianne is delighted and shares in this victory with all her friends. On the night of the big celebration bash, all hopes are drowned with the news that the Judge has changed his mind and withdrawn the recommendation. Devastated by this political maneuvering, Our Heroine throws herself into her work with that much more passion, determined to prove to the Judge, the People, and herself that she is Right!

And now for the gory details:

After 3 1/2 years of battling the Forest Service over the fate of the Warner Creek arson-burned spotted owl habitat area, environmentalists had a brief sweet-but-symbolic victory in federal court on Monday, March 27. Judge Thomas Coffin, a magistrate under District Court Judge Michael Hogan ruled that the Forest Service failed to consider the incentive for future arson attacks on forest reserves initiated by its plan to salvage log Warner Creek. At the March 1 hearing, Coffin grilled the Forest Service lawyers for over an hour on the issue of arson, getting them to admit that they would *never* consider arson in a salvage logging Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). In his ruling, Coffin stated that arson must be analyzed in the EIS as a significant environmental impact, and he chastised the government when he stated:

"Many timber workers have expressed frustration over the reduction of timber harvests, and many have also threatened to shoot spotted owls. Indeed, in October of 1989, a spotted owl was found shot and hanged with a noose in the Willamette National Forest. A useful hypothetical to ponder is the following scenario: Logging operations are restricted in a particular section of an HCA [Habitat Conservation Area] because it is an area in which a breeding owl pair resides; an unknown assailant shoots the pair of spotted owls; the Forest Service then proposes to lift the restriction and sell timber from the area ... The potential effect to endangered species of a decision to allow harvesting of an HCA following the shooting of its spotted owl inhabitants is impossible to ignore. The Forest Service's insistence that its decision to allow harvesting of arson damaged timber in an LSR [Late Successional Reserve] is no easier to swallow ... The blinders worn by the government need to come off."

Judge Coffin recommended a permanent injunction against the Warner Creek salvage logging project. His decision still has to go before Judge Hogan who has never ruled in favor of the Earth or environmentalists. Nevertheless, Coffin's recommendations greatly raised the hopes of environmentalists that, in the midst of this forest health hysteria and salvage logging lust, the Warner Creek case might throw a wrench in the Freddie feeding frenzy. We thought we would have had happy news to report in the *Journal*.

Unfortunately, on April 18th, a timber industry propaganda organization, the Associated Oregon Loggers, filed an amicus brief complaining that Coffin's ruling "was derogatory of the logging industry as a whole, and stereotyped loggers as arsonists." Coffin literally choked, and withdrew his whole recommendation, setting yet another precedent in this whole debacle. He gave the plaintiffs, the Sierra Club Many Rivers Group and the Oregon Natural Resources Council, barely one week to file new briefs explaining such things as, "How would analyzing arson in an EIS have changed the Forest Service's decision to salvage log?" and, "How will a Supplemental EIS not irreparably harm the government in implementing its salvage logging project?" Yes, to nobody's surprise, Big Timber has wormed its political muscle into a federal court, getting a magistrate to withdraw his whole decision. In fact, in the local press, a spokesperson for the Associated Oregon Loggers bragged that they held the Judge's "feet to the fire" to get him to withdraw his recommendation. Whatever the industry did, it worked, setting yet another fine example of the corruption of Amerika's *criminal* justice system.

Fire woodcut by Patrick Dengate

So, the Warner Creek case is back to square one, and it does not look good. There is no certainty that a new injunction will be issued at all. By the time this is in print, in fact, the Freddies may be auctioning off the salvage sale. Cutting units are already marked for sale, and these timber beasts will be thirsting for revenge. The plaintiffs have vowed to appeal any decision allowing the cut, but Warner Creek may be felled before the case ever reaches the Ninth Circuit. The Willamette National Forest has a long despicable history of wreaking "chainsaw justice" to beat appeals and injunctions. So get your action gear ready, and stay tuned for the next episode of this slimy salvage soap opera, *As The World Burns ...*

See the video review below for more information and the address of the Cascadia Fire Ecology Education Project.

"Born In Fire: Warner Creek and the Politics of Salvage Logging"

VIDEO REVIEW BY PATRICK MAZZA

The 1991 Warner Creek forest fire and subsequent plans to sell off charred trees to salvage loggers—the Forest Service's idea of a "recovery" project—has significance far beyond Oregon's western Cascades, where the fire took place. Under the guise of "forest health" ideology and looking for exemptions from environmental laws, the timber industry is sharpening their chainsaws in anticipation of a gluttonous summer. *Born in Fire* is a revealing documentary that exposes the politics of salvage logging in our national forests.

Set by arsonists in an ancient forest with the highest designation of protection for the spotted owl, the Warner fire left nearly 9,000 acres of forest burned. Under Clinton's new Forest Plan what was a Habitat Conservation Area is now a Late-Successional Reserve and, as Andy Kerr of the Oregon Natural Resources Council observed, Clinton's plan has holes through which 1000 logging trucks would fit nicely. And as the video asserts, "no place will be safe from destructive arson fires and salvage logging" if these trees go down.

The producers of *Born in Fire*, Cascadia Fire Ecology Education Project and the Native Forest Council, are fighting the Warner Creek logging proposal. They are in the forefront of a new strategy of forest activism, emphasizing that the fire suppression activities symbolized by Smokey the Bear actually interfere with the healthy, natural processes of forests. "Will we take a stand and demand that fire be returned to its rightful place in the ecosystem? The time has come to take this stand and the place to do it is Warner Creek," *Born in Fire* declares.

"If the incentive to commit arson is not removed," Tim Ingalsbee of the Fire Education Project notes in the video, "We're going to lose the last stands of ancient forest, basically to the strike of a match."

photo by Michael Omogrosso

A stand of burned trees in Warner Creek. The forest floor has already begun to recover with a thick green carpet of undergrowth. Go see for yourself.

The extent of the incentive to commit arson is graphically illustrated by Phil Nanas of the Native Forest Council. Digging into a charred old-growth tree he shows the untouched wood less than one-quarter inch beneath. Though such logs are sold to mills at pulp rates, they can easily be peeled and then resold atpremium old growth prices.

Scientists, foresters, and activists propose that Warner Creek be designated as a Research Natural Area to study the effects of fire and natural recovery processes. Spotted owls are thriving in the burn area, even reproducing at above-average rates, the video points out.

This exceptional video offers a rich and fast-moving array of images—ancient forests in all their stunning beauty, stump-covered mountains stripped by clearcutters, and the military-style operations of forest firefighting. It offers a quick overview of ancient forests, logging, fire, and the folly of the fire suppression program as it is currently constituted.

From these images and voices, an important model of activism emerges: a defense of specific ecosystems, set in a long-term understanding of the ecology of that area. This moving documentary is an excellent educational and organizational tool for confronting the new engines of forest destruction raging throughout the West: arson fires, firefighting, and salvage logging.

To receive your copy of this video, call or write the Native Forest Council, POB 2171, Eugene OR 97402, phone (503)688-2600, fax (503)461-2156. A sliding scale donation of $10-$50 is requested. The producers are particularly interested in getting this video into the hands of people who will organize public showings, or place it on local public access television as soon as possible.

The Climate is Right for Change:

Confronting Corporate Chatter at the UN Climate Conference

Almost 600 people from all over the world participated in the Greenhouse Gathering in Berlin, Germany. The gathering was a proactive response to the UN Conference on Climate Change where heads of state from first world countries and lobbyists from major corporations did their best to skirt responsibility for global warming and further postpone effective reductions of ozone-depleting emissions. While world leaders were letting each other get away with murder, activists were educating each other with solutions to the climate crisis and educating the public through nonviolent direct action.

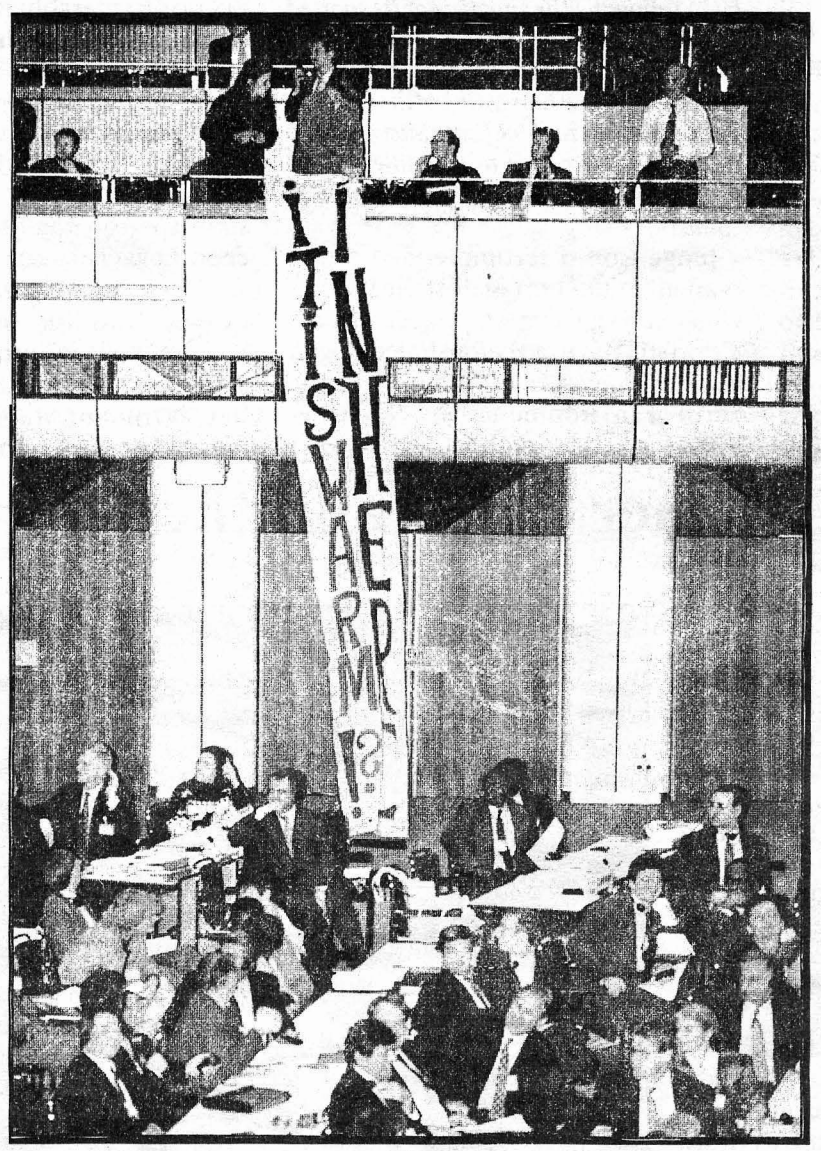
Approximately 80 workshops took place over 6 full days. Topics ranged from transportation to energy, consumption to lifestyle issues, yoga to South African Gumboot dancing! Each day started and ended with a free-speech forum that invited different speakers to talk about their views on climate change and what should be and is not being done. *RampenPlan*, a nomadic kitchen from Holland, provided great organic food that wouldn't stop. (You should have seen the size of their pots!)

Gates of Hell(Raising)

While the suits were wishing they could take off that tie, activists were making their lives more interesting at every turn. March 28, the first day of the UN Conference, was the first day of action. Activists erected two gates at the entrance of the building, and invited the delegates to pass through the gate bearing the message with which they agreed. One read, "YES, I Agree with the AOSIS Proposal" and the other, "NO, I Don't Care about Climate Change". AOSIS stands for the Alliance of Small Island States. The AOSIS governments are taking a relatively radical position on preventing climate change because their low-lying islands will be the first victims of rising sea levels resulting from global warming. Inside the conference, Tuiloma Slade of Western Samoa told the industrial powers that "AOSIS countries will not barter the survival of their culture and their homelands for the short term economic gain of others."

The Bus Stops Here

On March 30, delegates representing business interests at the Berlin Climate Conference found themselves targeted. Fifty activists from the Alliance Against Climate Criminals used chains and bicycle locks to attach themselves to five chartered busses preparing to carry the delegates from the Steigenberger Hotel to the International Conference Center. The lockdown forced the delegates to travel by public transit instead.



Activists hang a banner that says, "It's Warm in Here" in Berlin.

The action was directed at a shadowy group known as the Global Climate Coalition, the aim being to prevent its delegates from reaching the conference. The campaigners claim that the GCC is largely responsible for obstructing progress towards international agreement on ways to control greenhouse emissions. As one activist explained: "We are perfectly justified in blocking these people because it is they who are blocking the conference. They are holding the future of life on earth hostage for the ransom of short-term profits. We think the conference would get on much better without them."

The GCC is a powerful lobby group funded by transnational companies with a huge vested interest in maintaining high energy consumption. GCC members such as Exxon, Shell, Union Carbide and DuPont are guilty of horrific environmental and human rights abuses (e.g. Valdez, Bhopal).

Among those held up in the demonstration were several delegates who hid their NGO security passes, identifying themselves merely as "representatives of the American Business Community." The demonstrators feel confident that they hit their intended target!

Fourteen people from 11 countries were arrested. The police and fire service managed to cut the protesters from the buses after an hour using pneumatic and disc cutters. Those arrested came from the Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Slovak Republic, United Kingdom, Ukraine and USA. Police officers were surprised to arrest people from so many countries at one event. They were released after 12 hours at the police station. During that time they were given neither food or drink. They also complained that they were prevented from phoning their lawyer for the initial five hours of the detention.

Critical Mass

On April 1, 1000 demonstrators from a variety of groups marched through central Berlin to the UN conference building. On April 2, 100,000 bikers stormed the city!

"Block" Party

On April 4, 450 activists from 50 different countries held a party in the street to highlight the growing threat that traffic presents to the global climate. Wearing party hats and gas masks they "reclaimed" the intersection of Behringstrasse and Yorkstrasse in Berlin, where the International Climate Conference took place. Banners and a colorful group of musicians provided a festive atmosphere. The event remained good-natured, with some drivers happily joining the demonstrators for tea and biscuits. Police took no action against the demonstrators. The event included participants from around the world, showing their concern about the alarming growth in traffic and the lack of political will to control the resulting atmospheric pollution.

Car traffic is currently responsible for 30% of global carbon dioxide emissions worldwide and forecasts indicate that the number of cars will double globally in next 15 years. The industrialized nations in particular continue actively to encourage car growth; for instance, the European Union plans to build 12,000 km of new roads by 2002. The demonstrations also highlighted the various damaging effects of urban traffic. In Britain, 1 in 7 children in urban areas are now on medication for respiratory problems which are directly related to traffic pollution. Streets are no longer safe for pedestrians and cyclists. Traffic is a major disruption to communities—typically 30% of urban space is allocated to cars.

"Monk"eying Around

On April 5, four activists dressed as monks followed Don Pearlman inside the UN. Pearlman, head of the US energy industry lobby, has been dubbed the high priest of fossil fuels. High priest ... monks ... Get it? He tried to escape and foolishly went in the plenary room where the monks were not allowed to go.

Flintstones Roll Over

On April 6 activists confronted the European Union Traffic Policy, symbolized by a big gray steamroller. A line of 500 demonstrators, dressed as trees, flowers and politicians shouting BLAH, BLAH, BLAH were steamrolled flat outside the UN Conference Building.

Enough Hot Air—Climate Climax

On April 7, 200 activists rushed the UN entrance doors and locked the delegates inside, stating, "Your business is unfinished. You can't leave this place until you commit to real change." The press release read, "Activists Mutiny in UN Starship Enterprise." Meanwhile, in the big conference hall, 25 activists stormed the stage with banners declaring "COP OUT," "Unfinished Business," and "No Profits on a Dead Planet." Two activists shouted their demands and were applauded by delegates, observers and the press.

Vladimir Sliviak, Roger Geffen and Patrick of ASEED all contributed to this article.

BRAZIL: NATIVE VICTORY OVER DAM

On March 17, a Federal Court issued a restraining order halting construction of a hydroelectric dam which would flood the land of the Macuxi and Ingarico Indians. The state government of Roraima had begun dam construction without permission from federal authorities, despite the fact that Brazil's constitution requires a special act of Congress to authorize any dams on Indian lands. The Raposa Serra Do Sul Indigenous area has been the scene of violent actions by military police to expel Indians from the dam construction site. The Indian area is still not legalized, and the state authorities have exerted strong pressures to prevent the area's official demarcation.

The Judge's decision is considered a victory, not only for the Indians in their fight against the dam project, but also because it establishes an important legal precedent regarding the broader issue of construction of dams which impact Indian areas. Among the principles upheld by the Judge were that:

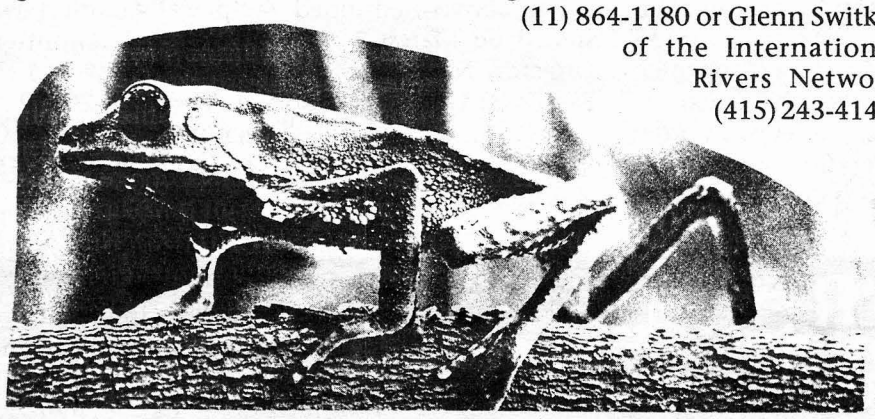
•The Brazilian Congress must authorize construction of dams in Indian areas, independent of whether or not the areas have achieved official, legal recognition.

•The environmental licensing of hydroelectric dams in Indian areas is within the jurisdiction of the Federal government and not the state governments, who are more subject to pressures from local development interests.

The Campaign against the Cotingo Dam will continue to promote energy alternatives for Roraima which do not require dams on Indian lands, will support the right of the Macuxi and Ingarico people to occupy lands in the area which would be flooded by the dam, and will press for the legal demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indian area.

The Campaign thanks everyone for their solidarity and support for Indigenous rights in Roraima.

For more information, contact Lucia Andrade at the Pro-Indian Commission of Sao Paulo and Indigenous Council of Roraima (55) (11) 864-1180 or Glenn Switkes of the International Rivers Network (415) 243-4146.



Koalas Near Extinction

The future of Australia's koalas is in your hands! The koala, Australia's animal ambassador to the world, is teetering on the edge of extinction according to several prominent Australian scientists. To bring attention to the precipitous decline in koala numbers, Australians for Animals and the Fund for Animals petitioned the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) last May to list the koala under the US Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The petition provided evidence that the loss of koala habitat will lead to the koalas' extinction. The ongoing habitat loss is principally the result of virtually unregulated timber harvest and land clearing for agriculture and development. Approximately two-thirds of the koalas' forest habitat and nearly all of their woodland habitat have been cleared, modified, or destroyed. Despite growing public interest in protecting koalas and koala habitat, the Australian government continues to permit the destruction and modification of its remaining forests. If this rate of destruction is not altered, predicts Dr. Tony Norton of the Australian National University, the majority of the remaining koala populations in Australia will be extinct by the year 2000.

While a US listing would not mandate a change in forest management practices in Australia, it would have a profound psychological impact, hopefully resulting in greater public pressure and greater protection for koalas and their habitat.

You can help the koala by writing, faxing, or E-mailing the USFWS indicating that you support the listing of the koala under the ESA. Please tell them that the current rate of koala habitat destruction is unsustainable and will lead to the extinction of the koala. Tell them the koala needs to be listed under the ESA if it is to have any chance of surviving over the long term.

Please send your letter, as soon as possible, to Ms. Mollie Beattie, Director, US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C. St., NW, Washington DC 20240, fax (202)208-6965, E-mail: searsa@mail.fws.gov.

Also please call the Australian Tourist Commission at (800) 333-0199 to inform them that you have no interest in traveling to Australia if the only koalas that can be found are in captivity. Wild koalas in their natural habitat, not their caged counterparts, are what you want to see in the land down under.

Georgia Pacific Bulldozes in Borneo

The Bentian, a Dayak people of East Kalimantan in Indonesian Borneo, are confronting the logging, clearance and takeover of their traditional lands. Timber estates and transmigration settlements threaten to undermine their traditional way of life, which has successfully adapted to the market economy by the production of rattan (a vine used in basketry and furniture). The company responsible belongs to Bob Hasan, Indonesia's leading timber tycoon. Indonesian non-governmental organizations are calling for international support to challenge these abuses.

Several of the Dayak groups of Kalimantan, including the Bentian, Benoaq, and the Pasir grow rattan gardens that act as "savings accounts" for their owners, as well as biodiversity conservation areas. Their method of rattan cultivation represents a rare example of market production, sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and local income generation.

In 1981, Georgia Pacific (GP), one of the largest American timber companies, built a logging camp on traditional Bentian lands in the Anan River area. They came close to sparking an armed conflict with the Bentian when they resettled villagers and destroyed ancient grave sites and rattan fruit gardens during base camp construction. GP built a corridor logging road approximately 100 km long, parallel to the Lawa River, the main transportation/communication artery for the area. Instead of building bridges over the feeder streams to the Lawa, the company dammed all of the feeder streams for the entire length of the road. This severely reduced water flow to the Lawa and created malarial swamps on the other side of the road. Transportation and communication with the outside world became increasingly difficult for the local people who were not given easy access to logging company transportation. Due to an unsatisfactory business climate, GP pulled out of Indonesia in the mid-1980's and concession areas were taken over by Bob Hasan, an Indonesian timber tycoon with close links to President Suharto. GP, while it no longer conducts logging operations in East Kalimantan, remains one of the largest purchasers and distributors of plywood from its former concessions (now the Kiani Lestari/Kalimanis group) to the American market.

Attempting to secure the rest of their ancestral lands, the Bentian have been petitioning the Indonesian government since 1986, completely without results. In July, 1993, the new concession holder PT Kalhold/Kalimanis sent armed bulldozer and chainsaw crews onto Bentian lands to prepare for a new transmigration settlement and an "industrial forest plantation." The bulldozers plowed 150 hectares of Bentian forest and rattan gardens, destroying over 10,000 rattan clumps and 2000 fruit trees. In addition, Bentian grave markers were bulldozed and burned and the bones of Bentian dead were scattered over the charred ground.

Since 1993, the Bentian have been publicly protesting the destruction of their traditional lands by logging companies and industrial forest plantations. They have repeatedly requested cessation of the human rights violations and environmental destruction. As a result of their protests they have been met with increased repression, threats, and intimidation from Indonesian governmental officials and security forces. On March 29, 1994, a Bentian leader was interrogated for 12 hours by security forces and government officials in an attempt to force him to sign letters voiding Bentian ancestral rights. The Bentian report numerous other acts of intimidation to try to force them to relinquish claims to their lands and rattan gardens.

The Bentians demand that the government:

1. Recognize Bentian land rights.
2. Return Jelmu Sibak lands to the Bentian people.
3. Levy fines against the companies who destroy grave sites and productive rattan gardens.
4. Stop the forced relocation of Bentians for industrial forest plantations immediately.

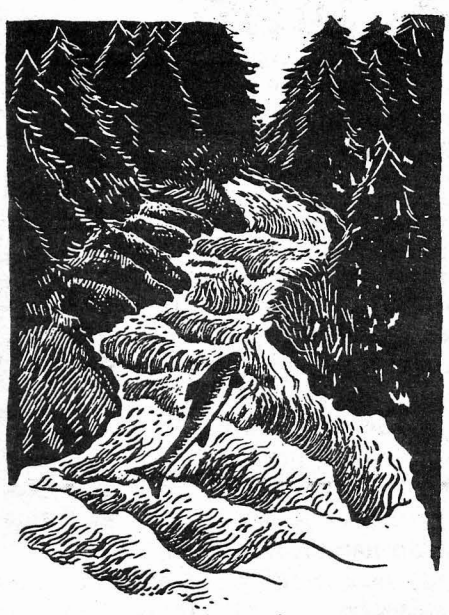
Please send faxes to President Suharto at (011) (62) (21) 345-7789 and Bob Hasan at (62) (21) 390-9222.

For more information contact FASUMAD Jl. Pertahanan, 1 Kompleks Yeschar Samarinda, KalTim Indonesia, phone/fax (62) (21) 541-3575, E-mail: stankup@peg.apc.org; or WALHI Jl. Mampang Prapatan XV No. 41, Jakarta, Indonesia, phone (62) (21) 799-4394/794-1672, fax (62) (21) 794-1673, E-mail: walhi@nusa.or.id.

The Barge to Extinction

BY ERIK RYBERG

The news, as usual, is not good. On March 2 of this year the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) abandoned its obligations to Idaho's Snake River Chinook salmon under the Endangered Species Act by declining to implement drawdowns along the Snake and Columbia River dams.



In the last issue of the *Journal,* I wrote of the importance of drawing down reservoirs in the Snake and Columbia Rivers to improve the chances of Chinook salmon smolts finding their way to the ocean. Drawdowns speed up the flow of the river so the young fish can navigate down river and not end up swimming in circles in the large, stagnant lakes found behind dams.

Before the dams, water flow averaged 6 miles per hour through the Snake and Columbia rivers; now it flows at one-tenth that speed, and a juvenile Chinook's trip to the ocean takes three times as long as it did before the dams. If it gets there at all.

While drawing down the reservoirs and spilling water over the dams is favored by environmentalists and fisheries biologists, the practice is seen as wasteful by the people who are in charge of profiting from water impoundment, and these people resist such notions.

The profiteers support an alternative to drawdowns known as barging in which juvenile salmon are caught in traps and placed in barges or trucks and transported down past the dams. This charming endeavor has not met with success. At all. It has been a failure. Barging fish does not work. The fish die. No correlation exists between juvenile barging and adult returns, other than a slight negative one due to the fact that barging has increased in 20 years and returns have declined.

Thanks to a relatively high return of adult chinook in 1993, this year's juvenile migration of eight million smolts, their progeny, is considerably higher than anticipated future migrations. Idaho Fish and Game forecasts the 1996 outmigration will be 220,000; the number falls to 66,000 in 1997. In recent years, approximately one adult fish per thousand smolts has returned, which predicts a return from the 1997 migration of just 66 fish.

It is vital that these eight million smolts be given the best chance possible, because they are the very last shot at an enduring Snake River Chinook salmon population. These fish are reaching the dams right now. As of April 13, just over 82,000 smolts were captured and trucked around lower Granite Dam, the first dam encountered by Snake River Chinook. Approximately 4,000 escaped the trucks and are taking their chances in the turbines.

The NMFS is in charge of producing a plan which will place the Chinook in "no jeopardy" of extinction. On March 2, NMFS released under court order a Biological Opinion for the operation of the dams. This opinion found that the dams do in fact create a "jeopardy" situation for the Chinook, but with implementation of "reasonable and prudent" measures, the jeopardy will be averted.

They have approved continued barging, with some additional spill this year as a result of slightly above-average precipitation this winter. The Biological Opinion states that "if measures described in the reasonable and prudent alternatives are implemented, expected mortalities of listed salmon passing through the dams should not exceed...62 to 100 percent of juvenile Chinook spring/summer salmon."

That is not a typo. That have approved a plan which predicts up to 100 percent mortality, and they have concluded that it does not jeopardize population viability of Chinook salmon. When I dialed (503) 230-5400 to ask NMFS for the rationale behind this determination, they said they didn't have one, except that this figure was based on a computer model and everyone knows how unreliable those are.

My friends, these people are criminals. They are driving this miraculous fish to extinction with blinding speed, and they will leave us with an emptiness too deep to describe. Idaho's coho salmon became extinct in 1986. Just one sockeye returned to Idaho in 1994. Chinook are the last anadromous salmon still to clinging to Idaho's mountain streams. We must not let them lose their grip and slip away, let them slip off the planet forever. They need us to fight for them now.

The above-mentioned Biological Opinion was signed on March 2, 1995 by Rolland Schmitten, Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1335 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

NMFS has a Northwest Regional Office at 7600 Sand Point Way NE, BIN C 15700 Bldg. 1, Seattle, WA 98115.

Forest Health and Roadless Areas:
The French Creek Example

BY CORPUS DELICTI

We are living out what could be the final days of democracy. As environmental legislation rapidly erodes and procedural channels are obstructed, we must go headstrong into battle and prepare for the aftermath. Here in central Idaho, we will fight to save the French Creek/Patrick Butte roadless area from the chainsaws. This is the place where sham "forest health" legislation will strike first and where new strategies must be born to stave off imminent destruction.

French Creek and the NFMA

Born from the National Forest Management Act, the Payette Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) recommended a mere 212,000 acres of the vast 945,000 roadless acres in the Payette National Forest for wilderness designation. The 168,000-acre French Creek/Patrick Butte roadless area was slated for multiple use. The plan outlined an aggressive roadbuilding and logging regime and set standards to accelerate the devastation of resources.

Meanwhile the paved road which leads rec-heads to their beloved Brundage Ski Area steadily crept North, plunging through the heart of the roadless area until only a measly four-mile bottle-neck connected the Western Patrick Butte portion with the Eastern French Creek drainage. Five of the Forest Plan's scheduled sales were released in draft between the Fall of 1993 and the Spring of 1994. Our hopes of stopping them were strong; all of them lie in critical salmon habitiat. Then came lightning.

French Creek on Fire

The Corral/Blackwell fire danced through the roadless area burning a beautiful mosaic through the high spruce/fir forests. As if ol' Mama Nature was giving her opinion on those timber sales, the flames licked through four of them. They faded out of sight and monumental salvage sales appeared.

The Payette NF has released six salvage sales to date from the fires of 1994. One sale, the Hazard/Hard/Corral, skirts the boundaries of the western half of the roadless area. Another, the Main Salmon River salvage sale, incorporates all of the previous interior roadless sales into its sweeping logging plan. It would complete the road through the remnant corridor, severing Patrick Butte and French Creek into two isolated areas never to be contiguous again in my lifetime. The Forest Service has been slow and somewhat clandestine in revealing details of the sale; the draft document is due sometime this month or next. Perhaps Supervisor David Alexander is awaiting a little help from Congress.

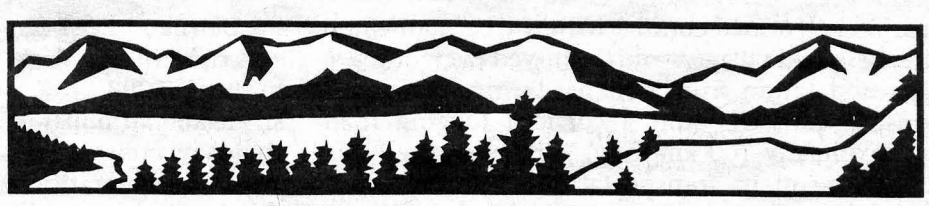
French Creek and the Western Forest Health Initiative

The pending forest health legislation (see page 11) will hit hardest here, where the likes of Boise Cascade have been drooling over seas of dense, wild forest since the signing of the Forest Plan, and where 730,000 untempered acres sit vulnerable. HR 1158, the Taylor/Gorton Amendment, sits in conference now and soon moves to Clinton's mahogany desk for a veto or a signature. If signed into law, these salvage sales will not be subject to appeal or judicial review. Such a blessing from the President sanctions Supervisor Alexander to move in with a deputized logging and roadbuilding battalion. The fate of French Creek will lie well beyond legal constraints and even further from the rights of citizens. The latest word on the legislative front is that if HR 1158 is signed, it can still be overridden by Senator Larry Craig's "Forest Health Bill" (SB 391). This is our hope. This is the bill that would expedite unchecked salvage logging but graciously offer a 15-day appeal period for sales deemed "emergency at risk." The writing is on the wall. If it's not this bill or the next, more will follow. The congressional militia is hell bent on obliterating environmental legislation and turning the timber industry loose on roadless areas. The only federal forestlands spared from these forest health assaults are designated and recommended Wilderness—that is, the few token acres set aside in Forest Plans. On the Payette, that offers no salvation. French Creek will be logged, and all of our intellect and knowledge won't be able to stop it—not by appeal, not in court.

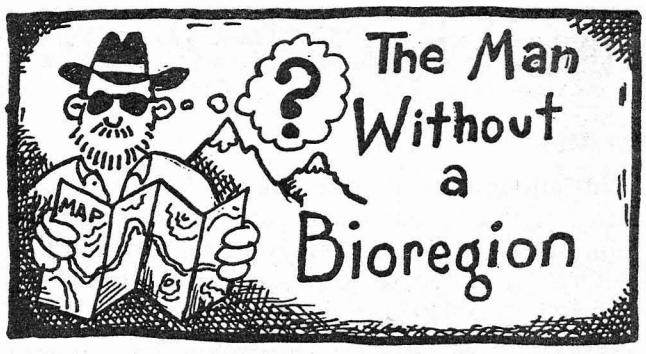
The Solution

We have our bodies and our voices, and now we have to use them. I think our mission is two-fold: One, through creative and impassioned means, we fight to slow the destruction in the woods; two, we witness and record the massacre if we can't stop it. We shove it in the faces of our "leaders," children, average citizens, armchair activists, everyone. Maybe the horrifying realities of the forest health scam will beget a rude awakening of our miserable, shameful species.

I have dreams about French Creek with chainsaws and bulldozers where I once saw goshawks, endless huckleberry patches and massive rock outcrops. I know that we—I know that I—have not done enough for that magical place. The bull trout and Chinook salmon who swim there, the gray wolves who roam there, the *Halimobolus perplexus* which grow there, and that fierce, solitary wolverine who scavenges there will have to make way for silt, roads, spotted knapweed, stumps and a whole lot of people and machines. Such a pitiful salute to these beings who make our forest ecosystems so rich, so diverse, so alive and wild ... We owe it to them to fight.



The End of Humor



One day I woke up and realized the world would probably end in my lifetime. I don't know exactly when this happened, but it was about the time I was doing my second year of first grade at one of the 12 or so Catholic schools I went to before dropping out. I remember kneeling in the hallway during a duck-and-cover drill praying the Russians wouldn't nuke us. The Cuban Missile Crisis and the nuns had me convinced that this was the way it would happen, the big one, the day of reckoning. I eventually got used to it.

Naturally, this helped prepare me for a career as an environmental activist in which the end of the world is the subject of every press release, every video, and every policy statement. But the addition of irrefutable scientific proof of the coming apocalypse, be it the quick and dirty Nuclear War, or the relatively time-consuming Deforestation/Greenhouse/Ozone Depletion scenario did not change the essential theme that it was all happening because we had been bad, and we would be punished for it in a firestorm. When I first met Howie Wolke in the mid seventies, he reassured me with his belief that by the time the end of the world as we know it came, we would be too old to enjoy it.

I ran into Ed Abbey once on the West Bank of the Jordan River (Salt Lake City) in the Fall of '83. He was in town to sign some copies of his books for various environmental fund-raisers and to have some exploratory surgery done to check out a dark spot his doctors had found on his last x-rays. The doctor said it could be nothing, or it could be cancer, in which case he had six months to live. When I asked him how he felt about that he replied, "Mike, the only thing good about knowing your gonna die soon is that you can stop flossing your teeth." Of course his number wasn't up yet; it was just a dark spot on the x-ray after all, and he went on to write a couple more good books and several great essays and to make many more public appearances than he wanted to.

So there we have it from the great grizzled one, who never seemed to lose his sense of humor amidst the lifetime of heartbreak and frustration that is the price of an ecological education. I don't know if he really gave up flossing, but he never gave up the fight, never hid from his critics or let them get his goat. At the much-discussed 1987 Grand Canyon Rendezvous, Abbey was waylaid by a pack of foaming-at-the-mouth, lefty-anarcho-vegetarian, flag-burning, humanist Murray Bookchin moonies. While many knee-jerk Abbey worshippers were appalled by the audacity of these blasphemers with berets, Abbey seemed to be enjoying himself, relishing the sunny afternoon in this ponderosa pine forest on the Kaibab Plateau as well as the chance to answer his critics in an old-fashioned political debate.

Maybe Wildcat Annie was right in her letter last issue; some of us can handle a little abuse once in a while, or at least we ought to be able to. Controversy is the predictable result of speaking your mind, and speaking up is the first duty of any revolutionary. Listening can be a painful experience also, as anyone who has ever attended an environmental conference can attest. Annie is also right about knowing our history, warts and all. But we should never forget one important thing: Our history, in spite of the tragedy we have experienced together, has been pretty funny at times. Earth First! has been driven by people with a well-developed sense of humor. So my advice to all you humorless ideologues out there who may be reading this: Get a Life!

Speaking of humor, Andy Kerr of the Oregon Natural Resources Council is one of the few guys I know who has been called a terrorist more than I have. But he's really not a terrorist. I kind of see him as our Johnnie Cochran. Anyway, Kerr is definitely the law-abiding citizen sort, except for maybe a few speeding tickets he got while yacking on his cellular phone. So I was surprised when he approached me at the Oregon Country Law Fair and said he wanted to get arrested and might need my help. "You came to the right place," I said, "We've put more people behind bars than most cops have." We made an agreement to get arrested at Hatfield's office if he voted to send the Salvage Rider to the Senate Floor for debate.

Hatfield did sell out to the Timber Beast, the Salvage Rider did clear the committee and now I find myself in an elevator on the first floor of the World Trade Center in Portland, Oregon. There are thirty riot cops in full dress on the fourteenth floor where Hatfield's office is located, twenty security guards in green blazers, a media circus, and the entire Oregon Natural Resource Council staff just outside the door, and I'm standing next to Kerr with a couple of pairs of handcuffs in my pocket telling him that if the Portland police approach, he should cuff himself immediately to the handrail.

As it turned out, we didn't have to lock down. Instead, we persuaded them to take us up to the 14th floor where they would ask us to leave, and then arrest us if we didn't. This was a curious arrangement worked out by action coordinators Twilly Cannon and Joe Keating, who convinced the cops that this was the only way we would leave on our own. It was possible, I think, because even though we were angry, we were civil. A front-page story in the Oregonian the next day described this as a well-staged media event, but they neglected to say that it was the cops that did all the staging. The police began by taking the media up to the 14th floor even though it was still closed off to the public, setting them up with good camera angles. Then, the cops escorted us up and let us give Hatfield's power-suited aid our press release and a derogatory picture of the proposed Mark O. Hatfield National Forest. Right on cue, the green blazers asked us to leave, and finally the arrest scenario came—the handcuffs, the paddywagon, the jail and all the other things that make an action fun to be at. We were out on the street before our lawyer could find out where we were.

Perhaps it is time now for people of Andy Kerr's stature to stand up and really confront the criminal mindset that keeps the timber industry, their wise-use goon squads and their bought-and-paid-for politicians like Hatfield in power. Are you listening Jay Hair? Carl Pope? Any of you other beltway big shots?

After the action, Kerr informed me that he had always seen civil disobedience as a desperate act of powerlessness, but after the action, he felt, well ... empowered. He said that it could be time for the mainstream environmental movement to move quickly towards the front lines in a struggle to save our dying planet. The alternative is to continue to watch while their memberships fall, their staffs become even more demoralized and their influence declines further both in Washington DC and in the rest of the country.

The Audubon Society's Brock Evans gave a speech in Eugene in 1985 where he stated that if things didn't start getting better he would join us in blockading the bulldozers violating our last roadless forests. Well, its ten years later and things are worse than ever. What's it gonna be, folks, we don't have ten more years for many of the once common forest dwelling species. Its time to sacrifice something besides your credibility. It is time for action.

—Mike Roselle

Sealing Resumes—Watson Attacked

For the first time in six years, Norway is allowing hunters to kill seal pups—only now they can't use spiked clubs. Trying to deflect international criticism, the government claimed the hunt was partly a research project to test killing methods. Norway had previously barred hunting baby seals mainly because pictures of hunters bludgeoning snowy white pups provoked intense international protests.

Hunters once clubbed the pups in the head to avoid damaging their pelts. But this season, the government has mandated shooting 2,600 slightly older, weaned pups instead. Norway's Fisheries Minister Jan Olsen said scientists will study the dead pups to chart growth patterns and to determine why death rates among pups vary greatly from year to year. How scientists chart the growth of dead pups, he did not say.

Norway is already facing protests, sabotage attempts and boycotts because it resumed commercial whale-hunting in 1993 after a six-year break. Olsen defended the seal pup hunt, as well as legalized whaling, as important to Norway's ecological balance and fish resources. "We have to harvest seals and whales because they consume a great deal of fish and if they were allowed to increase without control there would be less fish for people," he said. The government has also been under pressure from the seal-hunting industry, whose stock of valuable seal pup pelts has run out.

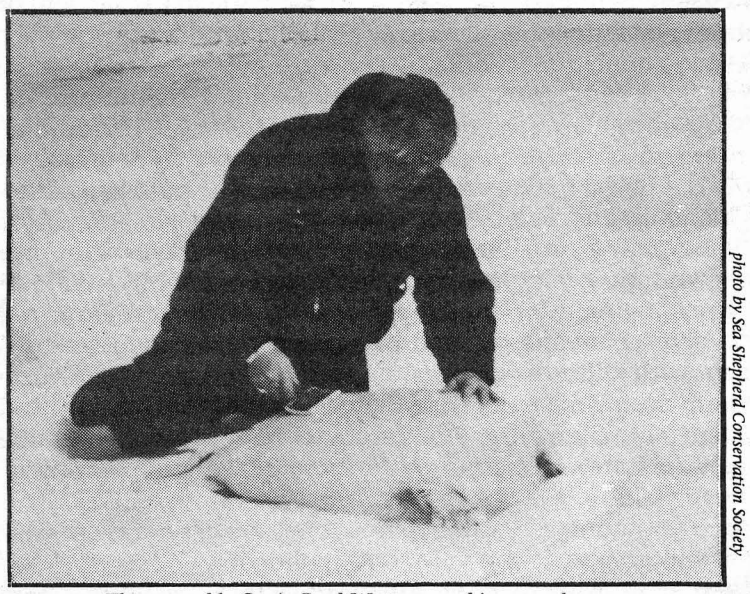


photo by Sea Shepherd Conservation Society

The venerable Cap'n Paul Watson combing a seal

The government is allowing baby seal pelts from the research hunt to be sold, and environmentalists are crying foul.

In a similar vein, Canada has announced they will offer a bounty for harp seal pups. The harp and grey seals are being scapegoated for the decline in cod population caused by human over-fishing activities. The harp seal does not even feed on cod.

Canada has apparently forgotten the intense controversy a decade ago. The public did not tolerate a commercial slaughter ten years ago, and Canada could lose millions from boycotts and bad publicity.

The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society (SSCS) has developed an alternative industry to sealing. Captain Paul Watson of SSCS found a market in Europe for harp seal pup hairs, ideal for insulated filler for comforters and sleeping bag. The fur is harvested by combing the animals and could provide hundreds of jobs without harming seal pups.

In a related story, Captain Paul was recently attacked by a mob of angry sealers while trying to introduce the idea of seal combing on the Magdalen Islands off the Canadian coast. A crowd of several hundred sealers gathered outside of Watson's hotel, and then stormed the halls, shouting for Watson and breaking reporters' cameras. They located Watson's room, smashed down two doors and fell upon Watson like a human avalanche.

When the police finally intervened, they screamed for Watson to leave saying they couldn't protect him and he would be killed. They hustled him out of the hotel and into a police cruiser. A sealer heaved a brick through the window of the car spraying glass into Watson's head. The police drove Watson straight to the airport and put him on a plane to New Brunswick where he was treated for cuts, abrasions and bruised kidneys.

Wolf Recovery in Northern Rockies Marred by Two Slayings

BY MICHAEL ROBINSON

In January, twenty-nine gray wolves were captured in Alberta, Canada and used for a reintroduction project in Yellowstone National Park and the wilderness of central Idaho—a hard-fought first step in implementing the 1987 recovery plan for the endangered species. Unfortunately, the deaths of three wolves, and the continued destruction of wolf habitat, has exposed deep flaws in the recovery process.

While the wolves destined for Yellowstone were held in acclimatization pens for two months before their March release, those in Idaho underwent a different and more insidious purgatory, that has perhaps not yet ended. First, one of the animals was accidentally killed during the capture by the tranquilizer dart. Then, the Farm Bureau, an insurance company-funded anti-environmental group, obtained a temporary court order that required the captured wolves to be held in tiny transport cages until their release. The wolves were dying in the small cages until the Justice Department prevailed at an emergency court hearing.

Ten days after her release from a transport pen into the vast forest of central Idaho, one of the wolves was shot. And two days before that, another wolf in Idaho— but not one of the transplanted ones—was poisoned by the United States government. These two animals died hundreds of miles apart, but in a macabre "prefigurement" of their shared fate, before their deaths the government "shrunk" the distance between them. This is their story:

On January 29, on a ranch twenty-five miles from Salmon, Idaho, somebody shot one of the reintroduced wolves. Right beside it lay a partially consumed dead calf. Rancher Gene Hussey denied pulling the trigger and denied knowing who did. The local sheriff and a local veterinarian, who arrived on the scene before US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) officials, immediately autopsied both animals and announced the wolf had killed the calf. But later, forensic results by USFWS indicated the calf died from complications related to its birth, and the wolf had simply fed on its carcass. Since the calf was in an open field within view of the dirt road leading up to the ranch, and since USFWS had previously announced the proximity of one of the reintroduced wolves, it is possible Hussey had used the calf to bait the wolf.

Subsequently, Hussey, backed up by the sheriff, threw rocks at the federal officials who came with a search warrant, successfully intimidating them from looking for evidence. Ironically, though the rancher (and his allies in Congress) stymied the Interior Department's attempts at basic law enforcement, whoever shot the wolf had little to worry about, because the agency had already stripped the reintroduced wolves of any legal protections under the ESA. Evidently, the Clinton Administration's initial attempts to appease ranchers merely incited them toward more illegalities.

The political decision to classify the wolves transplanted into Idaho and Yellowstone as "experimental" and "non-essential" not only divests the reintroduced wolves of their protections, but also strips the legal rights from any resident wolves that have naturally repopulated the area. The section of the ESA allowing the designation of reintroduced populations as experimental and non-essential limits that classification to populations geographically distinct from any naturally occurring members of the species. Numerous sightings indicate that over the last several years, two or three dozen wolves have repopulated Idaho.

A day or two before the reintroduced wolf was shot, the federal Animal Damage Control (ADC) agency "accidentally" killed a wolf in northern Idaho that had wandered in from Canada or Montana (the second wild wolf ADC killed in the northern Rockies in less than six months). In this case, ADC set up M-44 sodium-cyanide traps to kill coyotes, even though there had been no recent reports of coyotes killing any livestock in the area. The M-44 is a scented, pistol-like device that fires poison into the mouth of any animal that grabs the barrel. USFWS authorized ADC to kill one wolf per year in Idaho, as long as it was "incidental" to otherwise legal operations.

Since January, everything seems to be going well for the reintroduced wolves. Two or three packs appear to have formed in Yellowstone and there have been no further wolf killings in Idaho.

Sinapu, the Predator Project and several other environmental groups represented by the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund are suing USFWS for illegally removing protections from naturally occurring wolves in Idaho, their future progeny, and the reintroduced wolves. Sinapu is also helping Idaho environmentalists as they challenge the renewal of the public lands grazing permit used by rancher Hussey. Sinapu believes that all the wolves in both Idaho and Yellowstone—reintroduced and migrants alike—deserve full protection, and that the Interior Department should aggressively investigate wolf deaths and prosecute poachers to the full extent of the law.

Idaho's wolves also deserve protection for their habitat. Ultimately, large roadless areas without livestock provide the best security for wolves. And while the federal government reintroduces wolves on the one hand, and kills them with the other, it also authorizes the destruction of one of the best wolf habitats in the United States—the vast territory of central Idaho which separated both wolves at their deaths.

Perhaps the logging of the most ecologically vital portions of Idaho's wilderness is the overarching tragedy of this tale of two wolves. Though no one will ever know, we can speculate that the dead wolf in northern Idaho could have been displaced from further south by the Noble Road built to access timber from the River of No Return Wilderness Area (the largest roadless area in the US outside of Alaska). As the Forest Service drastically shrinks the habitat available for all wild species in Idaho, we can see the two dead wolves in a larger perspective: victims of an ideology demanding the complete conquest of the wild. And as the bulldozers churn deeper into Idaho's wild forests, and the chainsaws start to hum again this spring, we can recall those two dead wolves, think of the remaining ones, and realize, a logging road runs through them.

This article is reprinted from Colorado Wolf Tracks, the newsletter of Sinapu. Named after the Ute word for "wolves," Sinapu is dedicated to reintroducing wolves and restoring their habitat in Colorado. Sinapu can be reached at PO Box 3243, Boulder, CO 80307, (303) 447-8655.

Three Western States Rush for Wolf Removal

Perhaps the attitude of most state's-rights Westerners was best summed up by Gillette Chamber of Commerce Board member Ron Bailey when he said, "Wyoming doesn't need wolves, we don't need coyotes, and we don't need eastern animal rights people telling us what to do."

That seems to be how Wyoming and Arizona legislators are responding to federal wolf reintroduction efforts in those states—by proposing wolf bounty bills in blatant violation of the federal Endangered Species Act.

Wyoming House Bill 214 proposed paying hunters a $500 bounty on wolves who stray out of Yellowstone National Park during reintroduction efforts The bill failed, was reintroduced with the bounty raised to $1000, and passed in the Senate before it was vetoed by Governor Gerringer.

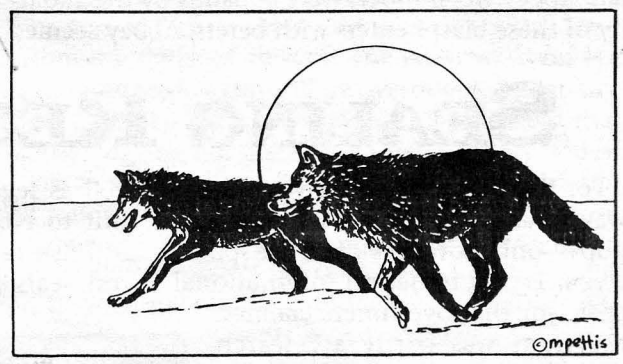
Arizona House Bill 2548 proposed a $500 bounty to force federal officials to reconsider their reintroduction of the endangered Mexican wolf into Arizona.

In a move that hardly seems coincidental, Alaska Senate Bill 81 proposed paying $400 cash bounties for the killing of wolves in Alaska "by any method or means without restriction"—restrictions outlawed such as poisoning, shooting from aircraft and "denning" (killing pups in dens). At least 1,600 wolves were killed in Alaska last year, up almost 50 percent from previous years, and nearly a quarter of the statewide population. Alaska's wolves are not federally listed as endangered and therefore are not protected by federal law. [*See Alaskan wolf article on the next page.*]

Not only is it illegal for Wyoming and Arizona to institute a bounty on a federally listed endangered species, it is verging on conspiracy to encourage citizens to commit a felonious act. Although the Wyoming bill originally required the state attorney general to defend anyone charged by the federal government with killing a wolf, that provision was stripped from the bill in favor of one that allows the attorney general to file a "friend of the court" brief on behalf of the state's interests, not the individual accused of the killing.

The proposed bounty laws illustrate a renegade political attitude that smacks of self-serving politicos and ranchers attempting to guide public policy for their own benefit. Apparently they haven't read the surveys which indicate that the American public values wildlife and wants wolves reintroduced.

Statewide surveys in the Rocky Mountain region demonstrate public support of gray wolf



reintroduction efforts—Idaho residents support it 56 percent in favor to 27 percent opposed; in Wyoming, it's 48.5 percent to 34.5 percent; Montana, 43.7 percent to 40.3 percent.

In Arizona, public support is overwhelming in favor of the proposed reintroduction of the Mexican wolf into the Blue Range Primitive Area in southeastern Arizona. In a random sampling conducted by Arizona Game & Fish, more than 70 percent of Arizonans said they wanted to see Mexican wolves reintroduced into the state.

Wolf bounties and other "wise use" efforts are proliferating in Western legislatures. Keep a close eye on *your* state representatives and wildlife officials, send them your comments, and keep us up to date.

This article was excerpted from the Spring, 1995, issue of Wildlife Damage Review. *To contact them write to Wildlife Damage Review, PO Box 85218, Tucson, AZ 85754. Keep up to date on Animal Damage Control's activities and other predator issues by sending $25 to join and receive their quarterly publication.*

—WILDLIFE DAMAGE REVIEW

Alaskan Senators Push For Wolf Bounties

BY SANDRA ARNOLD
ALASKA WILDLIFE ALLIANCE

'boun-ty\ *n.*, **4.**, d A recompense for the destruction of noxious animals.

Amazing but true. As this issue goes to press, Senate Bill 81 is moving through the Alaska Legislature. SB 81 creates "harvest incentive areas" and would pay private hunters and trappers $200 for each wolf killed in these areas. The bill purposefully tries to fool the public by replacing the word "bounty" (the original language) with "harvest incentive." Because cash will be paid for dead wolves, SB 81 is a bounty bill, no matter what they call it. SB 81 passed the Senate Resources Committee on March 27 and will move through the Senate Finance Committee sometime in May. If passed, it then moves through the House and then on to the Governor's desk.

Believe it or not, the possibility of SB 81 passing is quite good. We would hope that Governor Tony Knowles will veto this egregious legislation, but the Alaska Legislature's contempt for wildlife protection advocates is so strong that a two-thirds majority veto override is possible. The bounty legislation was introduced by Senator Bert Sharp (R-Fairbanks) clearly in retaliation over the recent cancellation of the Unit 20A wolf-kill program. SB 81 co-sponsor Senator Robin Taylor (R-Wrangell) summed up his philosophy on wolves with this statement last year: "Wolves are like rats in a dump."

The Alaska legislative session ends May 16, so by the time many of you read this, we'll have a better idea of whether the bill is dead on arrival or sailing its way into law. If the Alaska wolf bounty does become law, wildlife protection advocates should immediately contact federal officials with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management, demanding that all open seasons on wolves be closed by emergency order on these federal lands in Alaska.

Most of us know intuitively that bounties are bad news for wildlife but to help bolster your arguments against them, here is more information:

- Alaska is already setting wolf-killing records. Last year, 1,583 Alaskan wolves were reported killed, a 20-year record high. To dramatically increase the kill with a bounty will threaten the long-term viability of wolf populations.
- In the wake of the graphic video of a wolf being shot (see the Yule, 1994 issue of the *Journal*), the world is watching Alaska and its treatment of wolves and all wildlife. Passage of a bounty will again bring negative international attention to the state. The possibility of a renewed tourism boycott is strong.
- SB 81 is expensive at a time when general-fund support for the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game has been cut by nearly 40 percent. SB 81 will cost the state money which could be better spent on wildlife law enforcement or habitat protection.

- The Alaska Board of Game is already busy implementing the Intensive Game Management Law which became Alaskan law in 1994. This law mandates that predators be killed whenever moose or caribou numbers are down, regardless of the causes or situation. A bounty law will be implemented on top of this existing predator-kill law and further increase the number of dead wolves in the state. Wildlife advocates should work to repeal the Intensive Game Management Law in addition to fighting the wolf bounty.
- Bounties hold an overly simplistic view of ecosystems, threaten long-term wolf viability, and reflect badly on Alaska's wildlife management image. They are ineffective because more dead wolves does not mean more caribou to shoot, and people will kill wolves outside of the targeted areas and report them as being killed within the target area in order to collect the money (enforcement is virtually impossible).

Senators Sharp and Taylor say that "public opinion has nothing to do with game management." On the contrary! Wildlife professionals are finally learning that unless wildlife programs have public support, they are doomed at the outset. Public opinion *does* count, and the reason wildlife controversies continue to rage on in Alaska is precisely because the public has been ignored for too long!

Don't be fooled by pro-bounty arguments that there is a caribou or moose shortage in Alaska. In some parts of Alaska there is such an abundance of caribou that the "bag limit" is five per day. The only new hunting limits are along parts of the road system where hunting pressure is heavy (and abuse is common).

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Alaska residents should follow this issue closely, pressure legislators, and encourage Knowles to veto. The rest of the world should keep alert also, and should it become necessary, contact the tourism industry and/or insist on federal intervention.

Write, call or fax any (or all) of the following people, expressing your opposition to an Alaskan wolf bounty, and your support for a complete closure of open wolf hunting and trapping on all Alaskan federal lands should a state bounty pass. Also contact the tourism industry to educate them and express your thoughts (look in the back of outdoor magazines for lists of Alaska "eco-tour" operators). Also, consider joining The Alaska Wildlife Alliance, the group leading the fight to reform Alaska's wildlife policy and protect wild predators. For membership info contact AWA, PO Box 202022, Anchorage, AK 99520, phone (907) 277-0897, fax 277-7423, E-mail: alaskawa@igc.apc.org.

WHO TO CONTACT:

- *Bruce Babbitt, George Frampton, Mollie Beattie and Mike Dombeck, all at the US Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC, 20240, (202) 208-1100, fax 208-6956*
- *Governor Tony Knowles, PO Box 110001, Juneau, AK 99811, (907) 465-3500, fax 465-3532*
- *Alaska Board of Game and/or Fish and Game Commissioner Frank Rue, PO Box 25526, Juneau, AK, 99802, (907) 465-4110, fax 465-6094*
- *Mary Pignalberi, Director, Alaska Division of Tourism, PO Box 110801, Juneau, AK 99811, (907) 465-2012, fax 465-2287*
- *Alaska Tourism Marketing Council, 3601 C Street, Suite 700, Anchorage, AK 99503, (907) 563- 2289, fax 563-3575*

Babbitt Sued Over Lynx

BY BIODIVERSITY LEGAL FOUNDATION

On March 27, 1995, the Biodiversity Legal Foundation and the Greater Ecosystem Alliance filed a formal notice of their intent to file suit against Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for failing to list and protect the lynx (also known as the Canada lynx) in the contiguous United States under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Previously, in December, 1994, the USFWS issued a "not warranted" finding in response to the Foundation's formal petition to list the lynx in the US under the ESA. This decision represents a surprising reversal of an earlier 1994 90-day petition finding by the USFWS that ESA listing of the contiguous US population of the lynx may be warranted.

The lynx is a medium-sized cat with long legs, large, well-furred paws, long tufts of fur on its ears, and a short, black-tipped tail. It is well-adapted for hunting the snowshoe hare, its principal prey, in open, mature forests. These mature conifer forests also provide the lynx with windfalls and downed logs required for denning sites—protection from severely cold weather and a place to escape from predators.

Historically, in the contiguous 48 states, the lynx occurred in northern New England, the Great Lakes Region, the Rocky Mountains south to Utah and Colorado, and the Pacific Northwest. It has suffered severe declines in both numbers and range. Presently, low density lynx populations may only exist in Washington and Montana with scattered and severely imperiled remnant populations in Idaho, Colorado, Minnesota, and Maine. The species is already classified as threatened or endangered by the states of Colorado, Michigan, New Hampshire, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin, but it has no federal protection. Ironically, (but not surprisingly) of those states, only Idaho and Montana currently allow the trapping of lynx, and they have the potential to support lynx populations.

Lynx have suffered significant declines and are threatened by trapping, hunting, and habitat loss. The species is being forced into smaller, fragmented, and isolated habitats throughout its range. Intensive clearcutting and fire suppression have also reduced or eliminated lynx denning sites and prey habitat. Lynx movement corridors between Canada and the US are also being destroyed, making it difficult for the species to recolonize into the suitable habitat that does exist. At the same time, road-building activities of the US Forest Service are allowing increased human access into heretofore undisturbed areas, resulting in lynx mortality due to shooting, trapping, and being hit by motorized vehicles.

The Washington, DC office of the USFWS incorrectly claims that historically the lynx was never a common animal in the US and that there is no conclusive evidence of biological vulnerability or real threats to the species in areas where the lynx continues to exist. Amazingly, the agency also denies that trapping poses any threat to the lynx or that this activity has resulted in population declines.

This ESA case is of particular concern to conservationists since it is one of the few cases in which the Washington office of the USFWS has reversed recommendations from biologists in both its Montana field office and its regional office in Denver, both of which recommended the listing of the lynx. Apparently bowing to political and economic pressure, Secretary Babbitt and the USFWS decided to forego their legal duties under the law. In the process, the USFWS has given the green light for the Forest Service and private economic interest to continue the exploitation and destruction of some of the last remaining wild country in the nation.

State agencies, particularly in Montana and Idaho, have expressed concerns that federal listing would interfere with their plans to continue trapping of the lynx and other species. The Forest Service and private timber companies have expressed concerns about potential restrictions on timber harvesting. Ski industry operators in the Rockies are also worried about how the listing would impact plans for ski resort expansion.

Joining the Biodiversity Legal Foundation as co-plaintiffs in this legal action will be the Predator Project, Voice of the Environment, and other conservation groups concerned about the welfare of the lynx.

The Biodiversity Legal Foundation is a national, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of all native wild plants and animals, communities of species, and naturally functioning ecosystems. The organization is based in Boulder, Colorado and has been at the leading edge of efforts to protect rare and endangered species and their ecosystems in this country. You can contact the Biodiversity Legal Foundation (and give them lots of money for all their incredible work) at PO Box 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-1327.

The Meaning of Wild

BY JESSE WOLF HARDIN (LONE WOLF CIRCLES)

Give me a wildness no civilization can endure.
—Henry David Thoreau

I've heard philosophy dismissed as "so much words" in some activist circles. And yet it is words, strung together into concepts and amalgamated into perceptual models, that precipitate the destruction of the natural world. I think back to the formative works of Bill Devall, Christopher Manes, George Sessions and others, and the influence they had on the developing EF! vocabulary, tenets, values and activist priorities. They helped initiate a shift in perception from anthropocentric to ecocentric, from attachment to civilization to the personal, experiential, deep ecological embrace of the wild.

The world is, after everything that has been done to it, a wild place still. Even now, enshrouded in a crust of asphalt and concrete, the largest predators wiped from her face, the forests leveled for a bestiary of condominiums and golf carts, grinning missiles of commerce and war looming over her fallow rivers and silenced fields, the world is a wild place still, true to the process and essence of her own intrinsic, inherent nature—rhythmic patterns of impermanence and change, mounting waves of their own fertile heat. The birth and death of her varied parts are the flex and pause of the Earthen heart muscle pumping new life through the arterial causeway of time.

The Earth, like the movement to protect it, is wild, out of control, whole. The ancient Greeks named her wholeness Gaia, the daughter that emerges from chaos. To the indigenous pagans of northern Europe, the living Earth was known as Nerthus, and when the image of the Goddess Earth was drawn behind a sacred chariot, joy and peace would follow. By any name, this world is wild: willed—directed and empowered by its own inner nature rather than some outside force or idea. And we too are wild—originally, truly, deeply willed and willful. For safety, certainty and comfort we may try to deny our wildness, sacrificing our will as we seek shelter in the tame. Yet in spite of all the artifice and constraint we remain instinctual, dreaming beings who suffer in direct proportion to the suppression of our instincts and dreams. We are mirrors made of dancing flesh, interterrestrial sensors, activated nerve endings extending from the Gaian ganglion into the ever shifting universe of experience. At our best we are wild reflections of this greater whole, acting out our being, our gesture, our souls free of the regulation and desensitization of the modern order.

wild *adj* 1. Occurring, growing, or living in a natural state; not domesticated, cultivated or tamed. 2. A natural, unrestrained life or state; Nature.

Wildness can be described as the condition of oneness with our bodies, desires, needs, sensations, instincts and dreams. Wildness is oneness with the wild Earth, where there is no abstraction and no real chaos, where even turbulence manifests itself in purposeful patterns more akin to art than artifice. The fear of sexuality, of mortality, of our nature and the natural world, is the fear of ourselves. The cure is in the reclamation of our wildness, a high-dive into the potent flux of natural forces, and the response-ability to act.

The dominant paradigm—the techno-industrial "world order"—must dominate every vestige of personal and cultural wildness in order to propagate its methodology of extraction and control. Theirs is the religion of separateness—a rigidly cultivated separation between body and intellect, vision and reality, self and planet. In order to guarantee the unimpeded dismemberment and marketing of the natural world, the paradigm must construct and tend a perceptual schism between the living Earth and its human constituents. We find the evidence of this campaign in the other, newer definitions of the word "wild": "unruly, desolate, out of control, extravagant, fantastic, furiously disturbed or turbulent, risky, random, erratic, deviating, disorderly and disarranged." The definition of wilderness has gone from one of "uncultivated, unrestrained profusion" to a "bewildering wasteland." In the real world, wilderness is all there is—a condition of profuse nature that includes but is not determined by populations of natural humans. In what John Trudell calls the "shadow of the real world," designated Wilderness is a sequestered preserve managed by the same forces destroying the rest of the planet, an isolated playground for the recreational indulgence of an increasingly privileged few. For even most "outdoor enthusiasts" wilderness remains something separate from the self, a place to visit rather than a condition of being. For those seeking deeper elemental contact with the forces of Nature, it is an opportunity to act out a wildness shared and enjoyed equally by the inspirited natural landscape. Those escaping the boundaries of propriety and objectification are characteristically fun, and demonstrably feral.

The ReWilding

A Column of Ecosophy & Practice

feral *adj* 1. Existing in a wild, untamed state, especially, reverting to such a state from one of domestication. 2. Characteristic of a wild animal; savage.

To the dominant global society, wild means unruly, out of control, and hence dangerous. A few generations after escaping into the thickets, feral hogs have turned the tables on many an unwary hunter. The feral creatures are the ones who have returned to their true nature and their natural context, a freedom worth guarding once found. Society refers to a willful child as wild. Wild weeds. Don't pick up the wild cat. Beware the feral dog, the savage wolf, the savages of "lesser" societies. We can learn so much about a civilization by the application of its language. We read common expressions like "savaged by a bear," and witness people yelling at their kids for behaving like "little savages." Savage wilderness. The word is derived from the Middle English sauvage, from the Latin silvaticus, meaning "of the woods."

savage *adj* 1. Untouched by civilization, undomesticated, uncultivated, wild. 2. A primitive, uncivilized person.

They may be overheard saying "it was only the work of primitives." Primitive art. Simplistic. Untaught. Coarse. Barbaric.

primitive *adj* 1. Of or pertaining to original state. 2. Primal.

If it is our original state, the condition of our true beings unimpeached by societal norms, then why the derogation, the fearful vilification of the primitive? What does sophistication have to fear from the simple, artificiality from the authentic, and civilization from the savage, the primitive, the primal? It fears the shift in perception and priorities, from denial to exuberance, from scheduled production to spontaneity and sensation. Civilization fears what Nature teaches—the ascendant power of present time and the primacy of direct experience. Going feral is an exercise in self-realization, and voluntary primitivity is the negation of the State. Nature teaches us what's really important.

primal *adj* 1. Original, archetypal. 2. Of first importance; primary.

The human spirit dies when it is tamed, and the human species cannot survive the deliberate unraveling of contextual Nature. The scientific community has come full circle in its belated realization of the full extent of biotic interdependency, the ways in which even the most minuscule of living components may hold the key for the health of the entire ecosystem. Ultimately, the war of civilization versus Nature is a war against ourselves. The contemporary struggle against the civilized paradigm is, for all its assertiveness, an act of preservation—a celebration of diverse life forms, and the fullest living of our lives.

In the early days of EF!, Wolf contributed sixty-some music and poetry review columns to the Journal. *With this piece he launches a new, regular column on the evolving ecosophy of activism. To contact Wolf, write him at, P.O. Box 708, Reserve, NM 87830.*

...Action or Vacation?

continued from the front page

Remember when you were a little kid and you could jump on the bed for hours without feeling tired? Try it now. Run like crazy. Jump over stuff just because its there, even though you could walk around. Go outside in the rain and run around. Get soaking wet. Let hail pelt your body. Embrace the air. Walk around in the dark at night without a flashlight. Sit quietly somewhere and listen. Practice being invisible. Feel what it feels like to be in your timeless, mammalian body. Many of us had a favorite field or patch of woods to play in when we were kids. Go there, at least in your mind. Rage because its been developed. Now tell your body to physically recall running through that place with unworried abandon. Get physically and mentally prepared to have your stamina tested. You are going to need it.

Remind yourself that if they close off other avenues through theft of the process, if they ignore their own biological data, if their ugly perversion of justice stands, we have nothing left but direct action. They can try to cut; they can try to haul, but each and all of these activities will cost them if they are opposed openly and peacefully. A thief is more afraid of a bright light and a barking dog than anything else. We must expose this larceny and get the public to demand change; we cannot rely on just a few lawyers anymore.

This is going to be the most exciting summer you have ever experienced. This summer is one of the most important for environmental direct action. The recent wave of brazen, unabashed pro-industrial/anti-environmental legislation has relegated our already imperiled wild places to natural resources status. We must stave off the massacre with our bodies. The legislative pendulum will hopefully swing in a year or two. Meanwhile, we must fling our bodies on the line. Simultaneously, we must give our best effort at furthering the evolution of cultural consensus about wilderness. To permanently protect wild places, humans must integrate wildness into their personal identity. To have these values rub off on our fellow and sister large, hairless mammals, we must be firmly committed to total nonviolence. That includes not only leaving your hostility behind when trying to block workers from doing their jobs, but also finding the

Free the Planet from Corporate Rule

BY ROB INERFELD AND BEN MANSKI

Corporations are among the most powerful institutions on the planet. They decide who works and who doesn't and under what conditions. They decide what poisons are used and dispersed, what we learn in school, where money is invested, who wins elections and who loses, and what we see, hear and read in the media.

When efforts are made in Congress to limit corporate environmental and social harms they are nearly always quashed by corporations. Yet national environmental groups continue to focus their efforts on passing, strengthening, and protecting federal environmental laws.

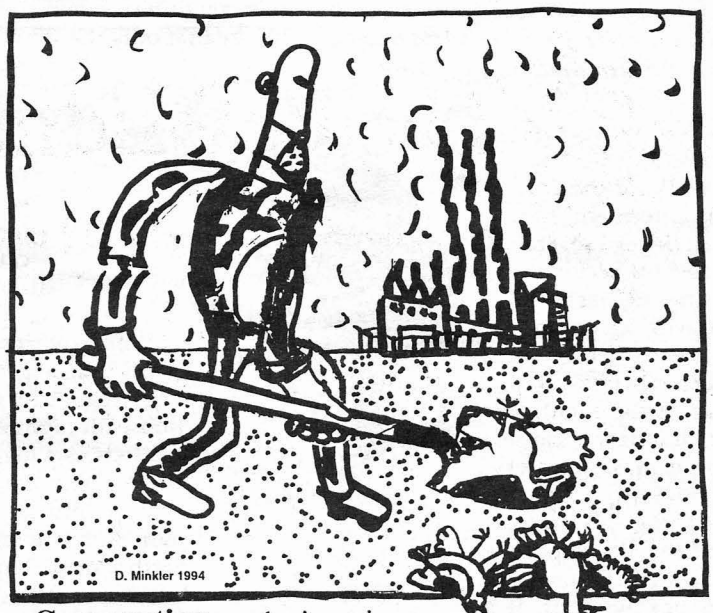
It is now clearer than ever that this strategy is doomed to fail. The challenge for the environmental movement is to move beyond preserving the status quo, so poorly guarded by the Big 15 environmental groups for so many years now. We must create new strategies that challenge and dismantle the foundations of our troubles, that dismantle the laws, doctrines, and social practices which give corporations the power that they have.

None of the efforts of the environmental movement to pass or strengthen environmental legislation have helped us to identify and dismantle the sources of corporate power. It is now time for us to begin discussions of how we can take this power away. Unless we make ending corporate rule the primary political goal of the environmental movement and all other progressive movements in this country we will lose. This is not just another strategy; it is the best strategy that is available to us.

Unfortunately, mainstream environmental groups still don't get it. While they have begun to recognize that corporations are the problem, they are still focusing their efforts on environmental legislation. One example of the continued focus on environmental legislation is the Free the Planet campaign, a major effort by several national student environmental organizations.

The Free the Planet campaign was kicked-off over the weekend of February 24-26 in Philadelphia at the "Earth Day 1995: Free the Planet Conference" which was attended by over 1500 youth activists. Conference organizers described the event as an all-out effort to mobilize students and other citizens in support of 25 simple, sensible actions that environmentalists and scientists agree are long overdue to preserve the planet and protect public health.

The goals of the Free the Planet campaign are to: energize students around key environmental issues; build support for strong environmental measures; and reinvigorate the environmental movement. The major tactic to carry out this agenda is a petition drive to collect one million signatures supporting twenty-five Action Items to protect the environment. The petition is to be presented to Congressthug Newt Gingrich and his Corporate Congress. The items in the petition include directives to protect existing environmental legislation, oppose takings legislation, ban logging in remaining old-growth forests and roadless areas and to phase out nuclear power. While most of these steps, if successful, will help to heal the planet, none of them challenge the corporate dominance which is the reason why we have these problems in the first place. More importantly, because corporations wield so much power in Congress and society, few of these steps even stand a chance of actualization.



Corporation, n. An ingenious device for obtaining individual profit without individual responsibility.

Ambrose Bierce 1842-1914

Recognizing the problem

At many of the conference's workshops, discussion centered on how corporations have controlled the debate for too long and how the environmental movement needs to frame the issues instead. But, while the Philadelphia conference organizers did a good job of getting youth activists together to talk about the corporate domination of Congress, the media, and the environmental agenda, they did not go far enough in posing the "Big Questions:" Why do we live in a corporate society? What is at the root of corporate power? How will we end corporate domination?

Doing something about it

A workshop entitled "Fighting Corporate Power" drew so many people that participants covered just about every inch of floor space and poured into the hallway outside. Clearly some people wanted to deal directly with the Big Questions. There was a quiet energy in the room as activists discussed the root sources of corporate power and strategies for challenging it. Participants left feeling frustrated that they had not had enough time to deal with such basic questions. Unfortunately, conference organizers did not provide any other forums to discuss strategies for getting at the root causes of corporate power.

Later that evening over 150 people took part in a radical caucus. At the caucus, youth brainstormed our own visions of what a common movement agenda should look like. Many of the ideas that came out of the radical caucus confront the root sources of corporate power and evoke a society free of corporate rule. Some examples include: Popular initiative at all levels of government; campaign finance reform including full public financing of elections; and an end to corporate subsidies.

Anyone who is interested in continuing the discussions that began at the Radical Caucus should contact the authors of this article at the address/phone number below. Also, there was an E-mail list created to continue the Radical Caucus discussions that people can subscribe to. The address is radaction@envirolink.org.

Corporate environmental groups

The Free the Planet campaign is a microcosm of the current state of the environmental movement. While there has been increasing awareness of corporate power as the problem, there have been few efforts within the movement to reduce this power.

The reason why the Big 15 environmental groups have yet to come around may be because they model themselves after corporations. Their executives get paid amounts comparable to corporate executives; they dress like corporate executives; and they talk the language of corporate executives. The difference is that corporate executives get their way while environmental executives compromise. One of the main reasons for this is that large environmental groups are dependent on corporate-funded foundations like the Pew Charitable Trust for a substantial part of their funding. For this reason, mainstream environmental groups may find efforts to end corporate rule threatening. If they begin to change their strategies, their foundation funding may dry up and they might have to cut back on their high salaries and fancy offices.

These groups will change only if they face a lot of pressure from their members, who in most cases provide a lot more funding than the foundations. You can join most of these groups for a low-income rate of $10 or $15 and then threaten to not renew your membership. If one person says this they wont listen, but if hundreds begin to demand changes in policy they may reconsider.

What you can do

All around the country, radical eco-activists have begun to go after the corporations responsible for environmental destruction rather than the government agencies that allow it to happen. This is a crucial step in educating Americans that corporations are behind the massive environmental destruction that is killing the planet. Most Americans are being screwed over by corporations in one way or another and more of them are beginning to realize this is happening to them. We can capitalize on this opportunity by linking up with all other people who are being harmed by corporations. If you are targeting a particular corporation in a campaign, think of all the other Americans who are being harmed by that corporation and of how you can get them involved in your efforts.

There are actions that students can take which directly challenge corporate power. For example, students at Stanford University (which is a corporation) have researched the school's investment policies and have found that Stanford has invested between two and eight million dollars in five different polluting corporations: Texaco, DuPont, General Electric, Scott Paper, and Unocal. These students plan to launch a campaign to force the university to divest from these corporations as universities previously, because of student pressure, divested from corporations that did business in South Africa.

Activists can also join people across the United States who are convening Rethinking the Corporation, Rethinking Democracy meetings. At these meetings, activists from many different movements—environmental, anti-poverty, labor, civil rights, and others—discuss the history of corporations and why corporations are so powerful. We discuss how we can take away corporate personhood and revoke the charters of corporations that harm people, nature and democracy. We talk about what a society not dominated by corporations could look like. During 1995, there will be weekend-long Rethinking the Corporation meetings around the country. These meetings are a step to state-wide campaigns which challenge corporate rule. If you are interested in participating in such a meeting, in getting involved in a campaign in your state, or in receiving literature regarding the history of corporate power and what you can do about it, contact the Program on Corporations, Law, and Democracy at (617) 628-6938, PO Box 806, Cambridge, MA 02140.

humility to see the value in reaching out to them. We truly have a common enemy: Those who have greed running through their veins like some of us have blood. If we stop the sale or shut down the office for the day, it's only a matter of time before we need to do it again. We must have a long-term strategy to back up our actions in order to be ultimately successful.

People are talking. People are fed up. They hurt when they see those big trees rolling down the highway. They fume when they take their kids to see the salmon and there are none. They steam when they return to their favorite place of wilderness repose and find it slashed and gutted and hauled to Japan. People are ready to cross the line. It is our task to mobilize them, and to take effective actions that confront the timber industry in the forests, mills and boardrooms where they operate.

Direct action campaigns everywhere need your help. For more information, read the directory listings in back of the *Journal*, or phone us at (503) 741-9191.

Get off the superhighway and come down the road less traveled by.

More Letters to the Largest Contiguous

Continued from page 3

better man than Foreman will ever hope to be.

Paul, you'd do well to read about the Molly Maguires; look for a book by Anthony Bimba. In fact, I recommend you read *Labor's Untold Story* by Richard B. Boyer and Herbert M. Morris. You really need a historical perspective to understand the relationship between capital and labor. There is a big difference between cahoots and exploitation! In fact, next time I get an extra copy, I'll send you one.

We can take the arguments into infinity and still get nowhere. I'd like to close my argument with a short parable that Larry Wilson of the Highlander Center once told me.

Once upon a time, there was an old man, a child and a donkey walking down a back country dirt road. They met a group of people who, upon meeting the group, shook their heads in dismay saying, "What a shame. That old man is walking when he could 'wisely use' that donkey by riding it." Hearing this, the old man got on the donkey.

Later, another group of people came along saying," Look at that—child abuse! That old man riding that donkey and making that poor child walk." So the old man got off the donkey and put the child on.

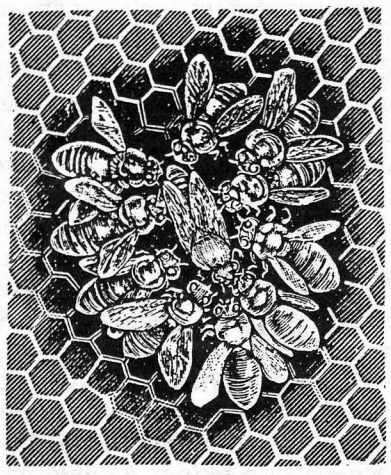
Still later, another group comes along and says, "Shame, shame! That young healthy child riding that donkey and making that poor old man walk." So the old man gets on the donkey with the child and they both ride.

As their journey progressed they met another group of people who screamed, "My God! That's animal abuse! Look at both of them riding that poor little donkey." So the old man and the boy got off the donkey, and the old man picks up the donkey and puts it on his shoulders. Soon, they came to a narrow foot bridge with a 1,000 foot chasm below. When they got close to halfway across, the donkey got frightened and jumped off the old man's shoulders.

Splat! The donkey died!

The moral of the story is, if you try to please everybody you're bound to lose your ass!

—Gene Lawhorn



Dear Miss Demeanor:

As an admirer of your wit and wisdom, I was dismayed to read your advice to the lovelorn in Salt Lake. My dear, if city dwellers start thinking they can salvage their love lives by moving to rural areas, what will that mean for our wild places? Please think about that for a while.

Now, it you've survived the anxiety, I too need some advice. How does a rural native cope with all those city people you inspired to move in and besmirch our foothills with subdivisions?

Miss Demeanor replies:
Gracious me! While I am flattered by your perception of my realm of influence, I do believe you overestimate it. I advised only one love-struck couple , not the urban masses. Being of fine, radical moral character, I am sure they would make fine neighbors who would be lively assets to their chosen rural community. (In fact, I would be tickled pink if they arrived in my own hamlet!)
While my eco-activists friends no doubt put great faith in my advice, the urban throngs—alas!—pay me no mind. Greedy, unscrupulous developers, not myself, are to blame for enticing city folk into rural subdivisions. I highly recommend them as excellent targets of good old-fashioned, fun-filled, preemptive monkey-wrenching.

Editor's note:
Miss Demeanor is on vacation, backpacking and hitchhiking in the Southwest. If you see her beside the road, do offer her a ride. You'll recognize her by her backpack trimmed with pink lace, her white-gloved, upraised thumb, and her polite sign which reads "Please."

RE: The Walk for the Forest Update

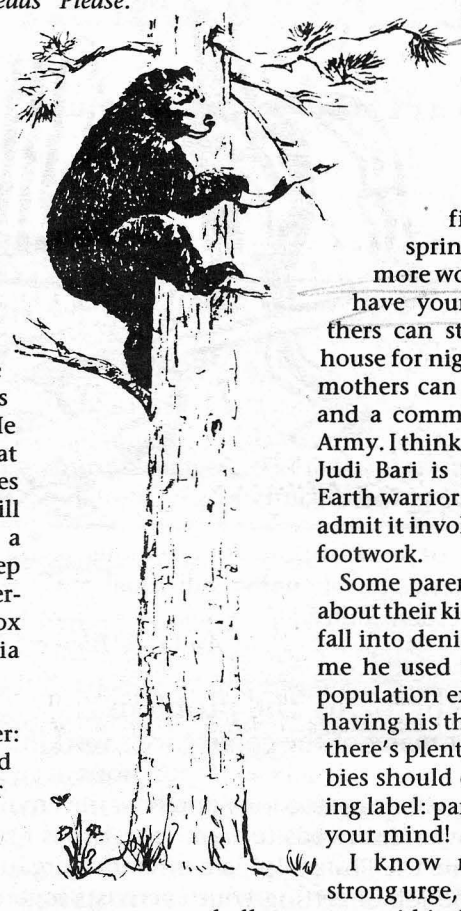
The Walk for the Forest announcement was placed in the EF!J several issues ago by accident. Darryl Cherney has been flooded with letters and would like to offer an update. He has been unable to organize the event or answer all letters because of logging in Headwaters and his busy love life. He still thinks the walk is a great idea and the 40+ responses seem to concur. Either it will happen next year or, if a new organizer would step forward, this year. If interested write to WFF, PO Box 34, Garberville, Ecotopia 95542.

Dear Dung for Greymatter:

I would like to spread the word about another giant corporate/scum outfit that purchases extremely large amounts of MacBlo's Powell River-Alberni paper. These international wasters of life and limb would be the one and only Gannett, whom have their greedy little hands in just about everything, but are famous for the pro-corporate/establishment rag USA Today.

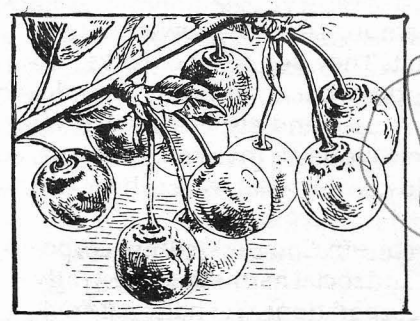
Not only is the USA Today printed on ancient rainforests, but Gannett owns many other daily, weekly, and/or monthly rags, as well as owning a whole shitload of other communication/brainwashing outfits, and nobody knows what else. I have here a partial list of businesses owned by Gannett, do with them what you can.

Gannett Co., Inc. Headquarters: 1100 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22234, (703) 284-6000.
Newspapers: *Tucson Citizen*
Marin Independent Journal
The Californian
The Honolulu Advertiser
The Idaho Statesman
The Des Moines Register
The Detroit News
Lansing State Journal
Reno Gazette-Journal
Rochester, NY: Democrat and Chronicle, Times-Union
The Cincinnati Enquirer
Salem, OR: The Statesman Journal
The Tennessean
El Paso Times
The Burlington Free Press
The Olympian
Green Bay Press-Gazette
Also they are into broadcasting
TV Stations: Phoenix/KPNX-TV
Little Rock/KTHV-TV
Denver/KUSA-TV
Washington/WUSA-TV
Atlanta/WXIA-TV
Minneapolis-St. Paul/KARE-TV
Radio Stations: LA/KIIS/KIIS-FM
San Diego/KSDO/KCLX-FM



Attention Shit fer Brains:

To those champions of willy nilly parenthood, Delenda Est and Pinchas Baram: GET REAL! So it's wise and virtuous to have kids these days? We must all reproduce because "environmentalists without kids burn out and see no reason to fight for the earth?"



What planet have you been on? As a nature lover who's been "fighting" for two decades, I can't count the firebrands who burned to a crisp once Junior arrived. The truth is that raising kids takes up so much time, money, and energy that only the most spirited parent has much left for Mother Earth.

Parenthood usually ends active Earth duty, as you settle down to feed, house educate, manage, and finance your offspring. Risking jail is far more worrisome when you have young 'uns. Some fathers can still get out of the house for night work, but fewer mothers can juggle a job, kids, and a commission in Nature's Army. I think it's marvelous that Judi Bari is a mother and an Earth warrior. I'm also sure she'd admit it involves some intricate footwork.

Some parents get so terrified about their kids' future that they fall into denial. One father told me he used to think there's a population explosion, but after having his third kid, he realized there's plenty for everyone. Babies should come with a warning label: parenthood can warp your mind!

I know reproduction's a strong urge, after going though hell to avoid it. I got through it by remembering that overpopulated animals have small litters, and in serious times, none at all. The mess we're in has gone beyond serious.

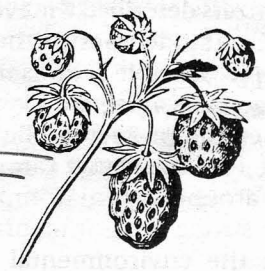
Pronatalists who claim parents make better fighters forget that nurturing and waging war are rarely compatible. True, warriors through history have had kids, which they leave behind with their mothers. Fine for the men, but I for one can't see my dude nursing a baby while I go sit in a tree.

Yes, I'm offending parents here, but this IS for your own good. I'm not talking to you except in this paragraph. Wise parents know that the lower the birth rate, the higher their kids' hopes. I'm proud of the moms and dads I know who try to persuade others not to follow in their footsteps.

So get knocked up if you can't read the writing on the wall. Just don't tell us you're doing it for your offspring. You think these times are hard—wait twenty years, if we last that long. And don't imagine you'll be raising a hero who will grow up to save us all. Remember what your parents wanted you to be? I bet it wasn't a flaming Earth First! radical!

As for that nonsense about needing children to have a reason to fight for Earth, I've got reasons just as good. Eagles. Forests. Rivers. Butterflies. Deserts. Spiders. Mountains. Oceans. Baby ANIMALS! Every human baby takes a piece of the things I love—especially American babies. Please, if it's not too late, love your Mother and don't become one...or a father either.

—Leslie Lyon



Subject: You're gonna love this...

A friend of mine did some consulting for Mac-Blo, the largest logging outfit in British Columbia. She said that the screen saver they all use in the corporate office goes something like this: "Earth first, we'll log the other planets later." The sad thing is, they would.

—North American Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group

I am glad to see that Earth First! people are willing to take on the "takings" argument of the wise-abuse movement without assuming the timid and cowardly stance of some main-stream environmental organizations.

Hell yes, laws like the ESA will alter the economy, require some people to change their ways, and generally reform and inform our way of life. They would be worthless otherwise.

We must be willing to confront these challenges to environmental legislation with forthright honesty and clear resolve. Moreover, we must not allow the wise-abuse movement to elevate their peculiar notions of private property and other personal rights to the level of Holy Scripture.

Private property was never meant to provide a safe haven for tyranny, whether over humanity or nature. The rights of private property were never meant to supersede the rights of the community, when they conflict.

Ownership of land was never meant to confer upon the landowner special privileges in determining the form and character of the biological common-wealth, nor shape the path of its evolution.

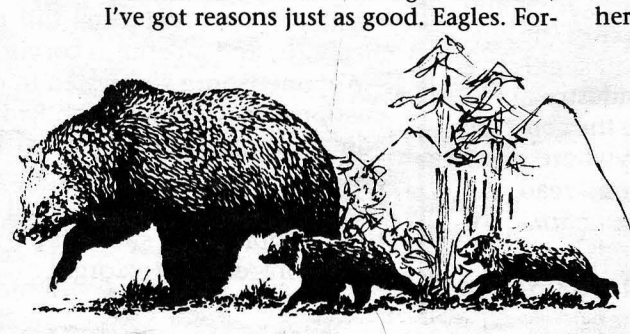
Moreover, the extent of personal liberties on a planet with nearly six billion human inhabitants is much diminished from that on a planet with less than one billion, as was the case when many of our rights were formalized.

This is a matter of physical reality, not political theory. The imposed limits are physical and no more unfair or tyrannical than gravity or the length of the day.

What we fail to understand, we humanoids, is that with an expanding human dominance of the earth, the effect of our activities is now profound where it once was insignificant.

All the other species within the biological community, together with the natural biological and geological processes that form the basis for evolutionary progression, should be considered by people of good will to be part of a fundamental heritage. We have no right to significantly diminish that heritage nor to discount the interests of our descendants, human or otherwise, in that heritage. As in no other time in the history of mankind, indeed in the history of life, does the shape one species chooses for its world so thoroughly limit the world of its descendants. Never before have our choices so absolutely determined and circumscribed the range of choices for those who will follow.

It is only with an arrogant, smarter-than-God attitude that we



EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE IN THE LOWER 48

believe we may diminish so greatly for our descendants what we have inherited from our ancestors.

If some of us persist with such behavior, hiding behind some perverse notion of property rights, then others are warranted, indeed morally obligated, to take corrective action, with government regulation if possible, with vigilante action if necessary.

But in any case, the expanding and unavoidable long-term effect of our actions raises the questions out of the narrow focus of traditionally defined personal rights. The irony is that those who insist on antiquated notions of personal rights are the ones who risk making those rights prohibitively costly and untenable in contemporary society.

Regards,

—HENRY

Dear "To Spike or Not to Spike" Feedback Tabulators,

I wish that I could spike Sage scrub!

—UDO,
BAJA ECOTOPIA

Dear Tubercular Head:

As a long time subscriber and veteran wild forest activist, let me say that I've never written a letter to the editor of this fine rag. That is, until now. What prompted me to these new heights? Or depths? Well, I'm not sure. But I have this feeling deep in my bowels that something isn't right. Yet I can't quite put my finger on the problem. Trust me (never trust anyone who tells you that), something is wrong.

Perhaps it is the lack of civility we've often shown each other in the movement. In some instances, this feeling manifests itself as a lack of basic respect for thought and ideas other than our own. Each of us are deeply concerned about what soulless corporations are doing to the planet. We're angry we're hurt. We're outraged—all proper and justified responses necessary to fuel rebellion. And, make no mistake, we *must* rebel. We must never capitulate to the rape and run mentality of unrelenting corporate greed that is devouring the Earth. We must resist at all cost. But you already know this.

Specifically, I see within the Journal what, for lack of a better term, is the absence of common courtesy. Several times in recent years I've submitted articles to the journal staff to be considered for publication. Each time, my musings have failed to get into print, and each time I've heard nothing, not a word, from the journal staff. Couldn't someone take two minutes to write a simple post card saying "We can't use your piece?" Without a response of any kind, can I be sure you even received it? Perhaps some unscrupulous agent of the government shredded it.

Another example, in December, I ordered some stuff from the Journal, paying by check, and have yet to receive it. Seven weeks later, I contacted the Journal office by fax, inquiring about my stuff, but failed to receive a response. I inquired via fax because I could be certain that my message was received and its faster than the mail. Not a word. Nothing. Kiss $17 bucks goodbye. No more orders from me, thank you.

I suppose that I am as busy as any other activist in the movement. My work often takes me far from home. My desk is frequently a foot deep in scoping notices, appeals, hearings, highway projects and other atrocious things requiring my attention. Moreover, I edit a newsletter and distribute it nationwide. However, in spite of a busy schedule in which there simply aren't enough hours in the day, and there clearly aren't enough of us doing the real work of conservation, I somehow manage to answer every missive that reaches my desk. Every one. Can't someone in your office extend the same courtesy? I'm not your enemy, I am your friend. Always remember that.

—CHARLIE "THE CROW"

Merchandise Flunky Responds:

I must say that I agree with you concerning a lack of basic politeness in the movement, and I hate to think that the Earth First! Journal *is a contributor. By now you should have received the t-shirt you ordered—as should everyone else who ordered it. There were problems printing that shirt, "Unbroken Wilderness Forever; A Higher Law," that we have since worked out. Unfortunately we made the mistake of advertising the t-shirt before we had the shirt in stock.*

I never received your earlier fax inquiring about your order. I don't know why that is—except that unfortunately some things fall through the cracks around here. I am quite certain, however, that I sent a postcard to you in January explaining the situation with the t-shirt. I sent one to everyone who had ordered that t-shirt.

I'm sorry that you feel that you'll never order anything through us again; however, as hard as we try, we're not really business people, We're activists and we sell merchandise to get the word out, not to make a profit. At the same time I realize that if people interested in Earth First! have a bad experience with their merchandise order, they may get an unfavorable opinion of us and "the movement." I'd like to think that isn't the case very often. I suppose in our defense, I should go on about how overworked we are, but I really don't think it's necessary—you are an activist as well, and it sounds as if you've found an unfailing way to deal with responses that we have not. I think that we here at the Earth First! Journal *would all agree that attending to responses is the biggest crack we have, but we are working on it. Feel free to send us some suggestions.*

I hope I have adequately responded to your criticisms without coming off too defensive. Sometimes us editors don't take criticism too well.

By the way, special thanks to Jackie Taylor for letting us use her beautiful artwork for our new t-shirts.

—KD

Dear Ron Arnold for Brains,

A thought occurred to me as I was sitting on the john this morning (it's where I do my best thinking): why not fight fire with fire? For too long the wise-use movement and their puppets in government have had all the fun. If the wise-use movement tries to infiltrate our movement, why couldn't some of us infiltrate theirs? Throw a little paranoia their way. You know, shake the fuckers up a bit! And please spare me the line about fairness or correct tactics (although I know this may not be a good long-term solution), they've been hitting us with death threats, burning down our houses and physically abusing us for too long. In my mind they've crossed the line regarding fair play a long time ago. The least we could do is disrupt their movement with a little psychological warfare.

Just a thought,

—AN ACTIVIST ARMED WITH IDEAS

Howdy,

Let me begin by thanking you for sending me a subscription to the *Journal*. The latest issue of the *Journal* was great and it made me realize what I have been missing since you all moved from Missoula to Eugene. I was especially impressed with the articles on the "corporate greens" (Cashing Out, The Taming of the Corporate Greens, and Whine and Cheese: The Wilderness Society Chokes in Idaho). I was really impressed by the Whine and Cheese article, as a member of TWS I am often amazed by the audacity and shortsightedness of its leadership. I didn't find out from TWS that they had put out an alternative recovery plan for the grizzly bear, I read about it in another publication (in fact I just found out about their Citizen's Guide to the Northwest Forest Plan in this issue of the *Journal*). Needless to say the next check that I send out goes to you all and NOT to TWS!

I would also like to inform you that I am currently incarcerated in the Federal Correctional Institution at Florence, CO. I am currently serving a 12-month sentence for a probation violation. I was originally charged with trespassing on government property (during an anti-nuclear demo about 8 years ago), I had received five years probation and then just before it expired I violated it by failing to report, so I received another 3 years of probation.

Well I must have a problem with authority figures or something because I once again violated my probation for failing to report. I will be released in July (just a few short months away)—the address for Search for the Great Bear is my "home" address (but continue to send me the *Journal* here until I notify you).

Maybe when I'm out I'll drop by and meet you all; my dear Mother lives in Oregon and I haven't been out there since I used to tree plant (near Burnt Woods, Toledo, Eddyville, etc.). Mom lives in Eagle Point. I wouldn't mind working on the *Journal* for a stint.

You all keep up the *great* work. Like I said I was really impressed with the way the *Journal* is (and I'm a LONG time *Journal* reader), in fact this might be the best its ever been—it sure isn't "same as it ever was."

Do something for your mother tonight!

Ex Animo,

—DANIEL (THE BEAR MAN)

Gentle persons:

Re: Tree spiking. Interesting item.

During the "Civil" war battle of Chickamauga (GA) Sept. 1863 the bullets flew to such an extent that 20 years later, saw blades at the saw mills were broken and damaged by these bullets. (That will teach them to cut down trees! Especially on old battlefields!) The trees survived the bullets but the saws didn't!

—MICHAEL G.

Editor note: The little missive below is a message we sent out to all our contacts concerning a letter we printed in the March, 1995 issue of the Earth First! Journal.

It looks like we've done something that may prove to be a little problematic in this last issue (Eostar 1995). We printed a letter to the editor that in hindsight we realize might be offensive. The letter was written by Matthew Cheney, and states (careful now, this is out of context—you can find the letter on page 31) "If I have to worry about you yapping about niggers, femi-Nazis, and faggots, I'm going to get distracted, and there's going to be a conflict between two people who should be working together to save the Earth." Cheney, who describes himself as "an unabashed left-wing homosexual," seems to be speaking out against bringing social issues into our conservation work so as to avoid having to confront the racists, sexists and homophobes that unfortunately do exist in the environmental movement.

Some of us on staff felt that the letter should not have been printed, while others felt that the letter was acceptable as the context of the language was clear and the racism, sexism and homophobia present was intended as ironic. After we went to press, however, it was brought to our attention that different interpretations of the letter were possible.

An equally important concern is that the use of such words may be inherently racist, sexist and homophobic, even if their use was intended to be ironic. In other words, is it ever OK to use these words? We feel that the current all-white, mostly male, mostly hetero editorial staff should be extra-sensitive on this subject.

The *Journal* staff does agree that we should "advance the creation of a world Wild and Free of speciesism, racism, sexism, violence, exploitation and oppression (*Eugene Proposal*, consensed upon at the '93 Mt. Graham RRR)." Our questions to you are whether this letter, as written, meets the criteria of the proposal and, should it have been printed? We'd appreciate feedback.

To those who may have been offended, we apologize—it was not our intent.

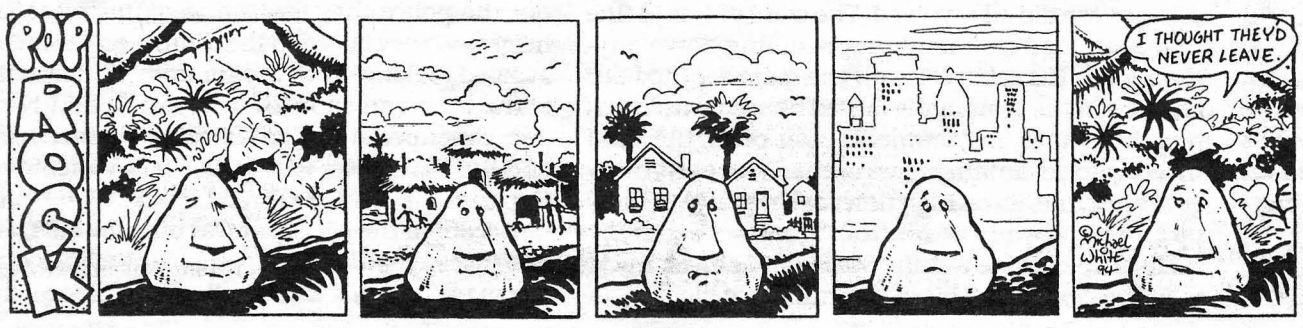
Sincerely,

—*EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL* COLLECTIVE

Dear EF!,

It appears that I've stirred up a controversy. Not something bad to do in this movement, but unfortunately, it's not a controversy I anticipated or wanted. Perhaps we can all learn something from it.

I was just given a copy of a letter that went out to all the Earth First! contacts. The letter is solely about a letter I wrote



Continued on page 30

THIS IS THE LAST PAGE OF LETTERS... HONEST

Continued from page 29

which was published in the Eostar 1995 issue. I will admit that my letter was written very quickly, very late at night, and that some of my intent may have been obscured by wording, but I think if you read the letter carefully, the meaning is quite clear.

I wrote: "If I have to worry about you yapping about niggers, femi-Nazis, and faggots, I'm going to get distracted, and there's going to be a conflict between two people who should be working together to save the Earth." BUT—before that sentence I described myself (accurately, by the way) as "an unabashed left-wing homosexual." The sentence with the various slang expressions in it seems to have caused the editorial collective to worry about offending people—namely, African-American, women, and homosexuals. (Perhaps I should have called myself a "faggot.")

I never thought the EF! movement lacked a sense of irony, but I guess I was wrong. Maybe you don't have any "unabashed left-wing homosexuals" in Eugene, so my point of view was completely foreign to you.

Perhaps I should have added a sentence: "Racism, misogyny, and homophobia are not helpful to Earth First! or any movement outside of the campaigns of Pat Buchanan and Jesse Helms." I hate to have to clarify something I already wrote, but *what I meant* by saying I don't want to have to worry about these things is that PREJUDICE SHOULD BE ELIMINATED FROM EARTH FIRST! AS QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY AS POSSIBLE! *I'm here and I'm queer—deal with it.* Now let's save an ecosystem together.

"Nigger," "femi-Nazi," and "faggot" are all terms used by white, heterosexual men to degrade other people. When used by people *who are not white, heterosexual men,* they are meant to point out the prejudice of the majority. Also, there is a hypothesis that if I (as a homosexual) use terms such as "queer" and "faggot" as general terms of affection, then it will remove some of the sting and immediate power from those words. That was not, however, what I was trying to do in the letter. I was simply using slang for accuracy, since those are the words used by the offending people.

Certain people within the Earth First! movement have a real problem with how they relate to minorities. Statements have been made by EF!ers that are blatantly offensive to certain groups of people. This makes us less effective as activists by creating stupid barriers between people who have far too much in common to be wasting their energy on thoughtless judgments. Also, prejudiced statements give our enemies ammunition and alienate possible allies.

So let's now focus our attention on the real racists, the real sexists, the real homophobes—there are millions out there, and many of them are EF!ers. The fact that people misinterpreted my letter proves it.

Sincerely,

—MATTHEW CHENEY

Dear EF! Collective,

Thanks for the note about the Matthew Cheney letter. Well, you might say I'm jaded (I am), but I wasn't offended by what he said—not with all the *really* offensive, sickening language coming out of Washington, DC these days.

I did like the content and tone of Reynard's plastic tree spike letter, though. It offered an ethical, practical *solution;* it moves our thinking *forward.* The only letter edit policy I can support is minimizing complaints and anger, maximize the voices that add to the evolution of our movement.

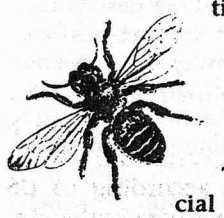
Keep up the good work y'all!

In wild we thrive

—WHOLE BIRD

Dear SFB,

It just wouldn't be the *EF!J* if it wasn't offending some of the people some of the time. I hadn't read the SFB in question, it was too long, thank you for pointing it out to me.



The other night I was watching the Tammy Wynette special on TV. She sang her classic "Stand By Your Man" and I had a flash...What if Tammy Wynette isn't really a woman? What if Tammy is really a man in drag? That gave the whole song a different take... "Stand by your man...and show the world you love him...keep giving all the love you can...stand by your man." My point is, CONTEXT. Context makes the difference. If Matthew Cheney is a homosexual than its OK with me if *he* uses the word faggot but I would never use it and unless he is also a black lesbian I think he used a very poor choice of words. What's really ironic about all of this, is his own letter is apparently having the opposite effect of its intention.

Last year when I wrote my Bee & Flower Beltain Blurb I got some shit and got called heterosexist. I honestly didn't know that the worker bees of the world were all female. Notice this year I managed to write a Beltain blurb without mentioning sex. I said desire, but that could be desire for ice cream. I am sensitive to the fact that nobody wants to hear a really straight person's opinion about sex.

So what's this about going to magazine format? Did I miss something or is this a delusion of Matthew Cheney's? Don't do it. I like the Journal how it is. In fact I just love you.

—PEGGY SUE MCRAE

Dear EF! Collective,

Thanks for your letter about Cheney's letter. I haven't been the Santa Cruz contact for sometime now, but as I still gather the mail and take Journals to the store to sell, I guess you have my name in your computer all mixed-up like. So I'm seizing the opportunity to respond and then I'll pass your letter on to our current white, het, male contact.

As someone who has been involved in printing controversial articles (not my own) in the Journal, I can sympathize with your dilemma of what to print. All that feedback can get right confusing too. I always admire the pluck of all Journal collectives.

But ... since you asked, I must say I wish Cheney's letter had been tossed into the shredder. Ironic or not, I feel those words are inherently racist, sexist, and homophobic. That letter does not measure up to "The Proposal." Such words do not promote healing. They are ugly and uninspiring. I doubt they will encourage folks of diverse colors and sexualities to join in with Earth First!... even if the words are supposedly used in jest. C'mon you mostly white het dudes, think about it a little. And then try real hard to be just a tiny bit sensitive. It is good to be considerate of such things.

In a movement such as EF!, or in any anarchist movement, politeness and manners can go a long way in improving communication. One can make all kinds of intelligent, even sarcastic and seething jokes aimed at evil institutions; it is also important to laugh at oneself, but between ourselves there ought to be kindness. "Nigger" and "faggot" and "femi-nazi" are not helpful. They are painful, loaded words. So shame on you for using that letter but keep up all the other good work!

Redwood dreams and Cougar screams.

—KAREN DEBRAAL

...Manure

continued form front page

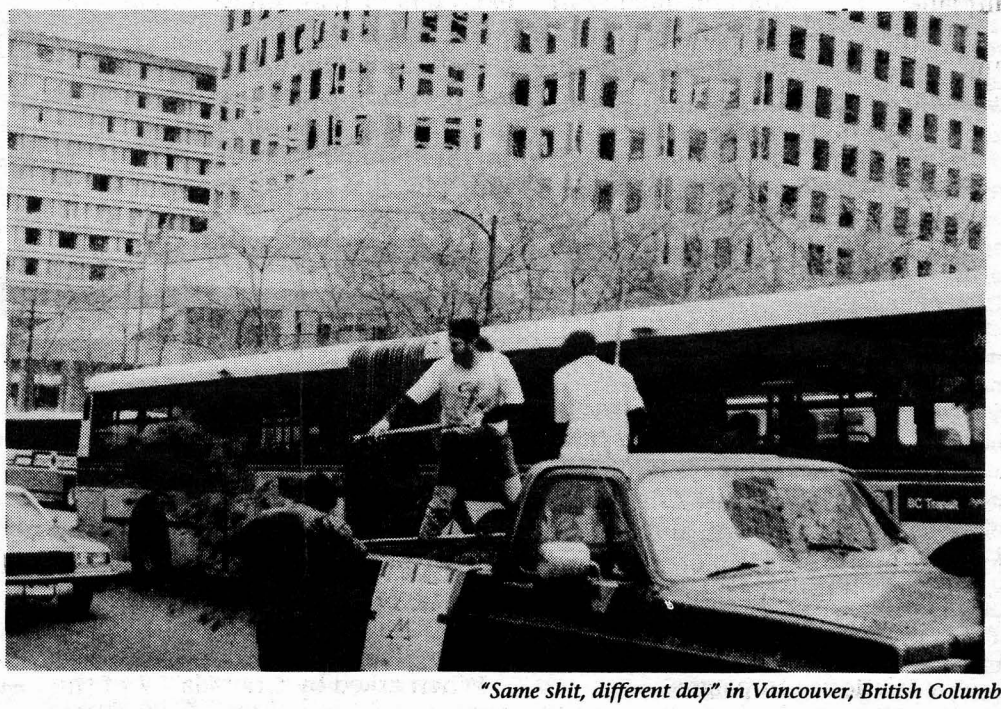
Meanwhile , the meeting inside was buzzing right along. MacBlo was happy to report that they had quadrupled their net profits in the first quarter of the fiscal year. With such good news they decided to open the floor to speakers. As it turned out some folks weren't so happy with the financial report.

One woman waited patiently for her turn. Shareholders beside her were a little curious about why she was fondling her armpits so profusely: Curiosity killed the cat. As she approached the speaker she removed the contents of her armpits and told MB exactly what she thought of them while simultaneously smearing the company logo with cream pies. Pausing momentarily, she turned and looked Bob Finlay straight in the eye and, with a dead on shot, tossed the other pie straight into his face. Unfortunately, Bob has become so accustomed to being pied that he reflexively threw his MB info pack in front of his face to block the shot. Only a little dessert ended up in his lap. "I have nothing good to say about any of you!" were the last words uttered by the woman before she was carted out by security straight to the blue pen waiting for her outside. The show went on with the police and security getting ready for a very long day.

10:40 am jail count: 5 EF!ers and counting.

After that, the hijinx began to slow down just a little for a while, but the whisper mill had it that there was still something else to happen. As it turned out, there was to be a banner hanging, and for a frantic 45 minutes it seemed like it might not happen as members of the Forest Action Network worked furiously to find access to the roof of the hotel. Downstairs, many activists kept themselves busy trying to figure out ways to get into the hotel and warm up. When the cops started to read our t-shirts, the game became a bit more challenging.

Just when many people were ready to call it a day, a small figure appeared on the wall of the Hyatt. If you looked waaaay up you could see the lone banner-hanger making his way down the side of the high-rise hotel. With ease the banner was unfurled, blazing "As MB Lies, Clayoquot Dies" against the building. At that point, Mother Nature got a little testy for a while; soon both the banner and the hanger were being thrown up into the wind like leaves on the ground. The climber's support person soon became quite concerned for his well-being because he was being picked up by the wind and thrown back against the building. The wind twirled the banner and pulled its weights on the bottom into the wind, and then dragged the climber from one side of the building and threw him into the external elevator shaft. All eyes were on the climber.



"Same shit, different day" in Vancouver, British Columbia

After a very brief rainshower, the weather began to calm and so did all involved. The climber was in fine shape and had no intention of coming down anytime soon. His calm voice on the radio soothed our anxiety on the ground. He busied himself with resetting the banner, and the media came out of the AGM meeting to yet another news event. With everything going just fine, it was high time for the police to show up and act way out of control.

The first to arrive was the Search and Rescue truck, followed closely by a big ol' fire truck that blocked off traffic in front of the hotel. Then to top it off, what was *left* of the Vancouver City police department showed up. To say the least, they overreacted. However, to their credit, they did an amazing critical mass action by shutting down one of the busiest downtown streets for about an hour and a half. Up on the roof there was now a barrage of cops and security folks and two people who were the climber's support. As it turned out the police they sent up were, in fact, afraid of heights so they talked to the climber on the radio, but avoided looking down at him from 40 stories up.

The long and short of it: Forest Action Network and Greenpeace did an amazing banner hanging and the Vancouver City police and Vancouver Fire Department did a great road block. Well Done!

At 1:30pm the jail count was nine. By 5:30, all had been released without charges and the whole "crappy" tale made national and a hell of a lot of local media.

MITSUBISHI'S MONSTER MACHINE

BY MICHAEL MARX

Many forest activists in the United States may be surprised to learn that one of the largest exporters of wood products from this country is Mitsubishi International (MI), which sells to its parent company, Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) in Japan. MC is the core member of one of the largest and richest corporate families in the world with assets and income greater than most nations. MC is also arguably the worst corporate destroyer of forests in the world with an unparalleled legacy of illegal, unethical and unsustainable logging.

The Mitsubishi keiretsu (affiliation) is composed of nearly 1,000 companies. In terms of employees, net income and assets it is the largest corporate family in the world. MC is the soga shosha, or trading company for the keiretsu. Its mission is to locate resources, identify partners, negotiate deals, and insure that the other Mitsubishi companies receive a constant supply of inexpensive raw materials, energy, etc.

MC is the dominant member of the Mitsubishi keiretsu. It is affiliated with over 600 of nearly a thousand other Mitsubishi companies. Founded by Yataro Iwasaki in 1870, MC quickly rose to become one of the most influential companies in Japan. Prior to World War II, MC was the parent company in the Mitsubishi group. After World War II, General Douglas MacArthur broke the group into 139 entities because of its powerful role in fueling the Japanese war machine with airplanes, ships, and armaments. In 1949, Japan relaxed its antitrust laws, and the Mitsubishi companies regrouped into a highly interdependent family structure.

Shortly after the end of WWII, Mitsubishi entered the logging trade with operations in North America and Southeast Asia. Since then, MC and other Japanese companies have become the largest importers of timber in the world.

Mitsubishi has been logging other countries' forests for over 40 years. In that time, MC has consistently been one of the largest importers of logs from forests in Southeast Asia, South America, North America, and Siberia. Mitsubishi also has a deplorable record of illegal and unethical logging practices and has lead the way in masking destructive activity with extensive public relations campaigns.

MC claims its operations are all sustainably operated, but even the conservative International Tropical Timber Organization acknowledges that less than .5% of all rainforest logging is conducted in a sustainable fashion. While some tree species can regenerate in tropical forests, thousands of plant, insect, and animal species are brought to extinction by loggers. Simultaneously, hundreds of thousands of forest people are being impoverished. Considering that much of the wood is used to make plywood forms for concrete that will be used once or twice and thrown away, the benefits hardly justify the costs.

In Alaska's Tongass National Forest, Mitsubishi Corporation and Mitsubishi Bank together have shares in the Alaska Pulp Company which was found guilty of trying to monopolize the timber industry in southeast Alaska through a "pattern of collusive communications and joint projects" according to US District Court Judge Barbara Rothstein. The US Forest Service found that APC actually kept two sets of invoices to mask their true transactions.

For twenty years in Washington and Oregon, Mitsubishi was one of the largest purchasers of whole logs, many of which originated in old-growth stands in national forests. The logs were largely purchased from Weyerhaeuser Corporation. Even today, Mitsubishi International in the US continues to be one of the largest exporters of logs, milled wood, and wood chips from this region.

In the Philippines, MC is part owner of Agusan Wood Industries, which logs rainforests for plywood. In Indonesia, MC is one of the largest purchasers of plywood. In Malaysia, MC controls Daiya Malaysia Sdn. which is logging a 240,000-acre forest despite blockades by Iban, Kayan, and other tribal groups. In Burma, Mitsubishi is believed to be buying teak and lobbying the Japanese government to support the repressive Burmese military government. In Papua New Guinea, a government commission accused Mitsubishi of evading millions in royalties through illegal transfer pricing. Now, Mitsubishi is positioning itself to log or buy timber from Vietnam and Cambodia.

When asked by Granada TV of the UK what they would do when the Malaysian timber sources were exhausted, the Director of Environmental Affairs for Mitsubishi, Mr. Kyosuke Mori responded "probably we will seek for (sic) another source." The company has already targeted the Amazon, Canada, and Siberia.

Mitsubishi Corporation is well established in the Amazon. It currently has three different operations in Brazil producing plywood, cardboard, and mahogany paneling for export. In Bolivia, it has operations that produce similar products. It has quietly become the largest exporter of wood chips from Chile's old growth forests.

Other Mitsubishi companies are finding new ways to destroy the Amazon's rainforests. They are engaged in gold mining and tar sand extraction in Venezuela. They are prospecting for a new mine in Ecuador's Andean rainforest. They even offered to pay off $115 billion (US) of Brazil's foreign debt in exchange for gold mining rights in the Brazilian rainforest. Gold mining has been devastating to Brazil's environment and indigenous cultures.

Mitsubishi is now turning its attention to temperate and boreal forests in the US, Canada and Siberia where it has become the largest importer of timber.

In British Columbia, Mitsubishi's Crestbrook operation is clearcutting the forests to produce pulp for export.

photo lifted from the BC Ministry of Forests

a typical Mitsubishi clearcut

The Vancouver Sun called Crestbrook one of the worst polluters in the Province. The Edmonton Journal revealed in July 1993 that Crestbrook Forest Industries "warned investors in 1991, almost two years ago, that Revenue Canada was seeking up to $12.7 million for six years of unpaid taxes."

The tax collectors regard Mitsubishi's marketing agreement with Crestbrook as illegal "transfer pricing." Transfer pricing is a scheme where profits are moved offshore through sales discounts. Al-Pac, Mitsubishi's latest pulp project in Alberta, has acknowledged that its sales agreement with Mitsubishi is very similar to Crestbrook's.

Mitsubishi has broken other laws after the pulp was sold. It recently pleaded guilty to a price fixing conspiracy in Canada and the US. Acknowledging it schemed to raise the price of thermal fax paper by ten percent, the company and its co-conspirators agreed to pay seven million dollars in criminal fines.

Also in British Columbia, Mitsubishi's Canadian Chopstick Manufacturing Company is the largest disposable chopstick factory in the world, producing six million pairs of chopsticks per day. According to Fort Nelson Ministry of Forest officials, CCMC wastes 85 percent of the timber it cuts from old-growth Aspen forests to insure "the finest unstained, disposable chopstick." Until forced to do otherwise, CCMC left stacks of unused trees lying on the ground, impeding forest regeneration. They finally burned the trees to avoid public embarrassment.

For the first three years of the campaign against Mitsubishi, executives refused to meet with environmental leaders. The company sent hundreds of thousands of carefully worded letters defending its logging activities by pointing to poverty as the real cause of rainforest destruction. It even produced a comic book for Japanese High Schools refuting environmentalists' claims. The Ministry of Education recalled it as propaganda, ordering it removed from High School libraries. Mitsubishi Corporation has ignored criticism of its operations outside tropical zones in its public relations literature.

The international campaign against Mitsubishi is heating up and there are indications that Mitsubishi companies in the US may be tiring under the constant pressure from activists. The Rainforest Action Network (with 150 groups world-wide) and the Taiga Rescue Network (145 participating groups) are joining forces with the World Rainforest Movement. Mainstream environmental groups like the Sierra Club have resolutions before their Boards of Directors to endorse and support the boycott. On the civil disobedience front, Earth First! activists continue to play a major role ranging from lock-downs to banner hangings and various climbing actions.

RAN will target college campuses in the spring to obtain student government resolutions blocking the sales or purchase of Mitsubishi products and recruitment by Mitsubishi Companies on campuses. In the opening weeks of the campaign, the University of Colorado, Colorado College, Whitman College, University of Iowa, Tufts, Boston College, Bernard College, University of Minneapolis, Seattle Central Community College all passed the resolution. RAN is also sending a videotape and packet of information to the CEOs of several corporations with a request for them to endorse RAN's appeal for an independent commission to resolve the issue. RAN is also planning demonstrations at auto shows across the world and is shipping a 35 foot inflatable chainsaw to groups who wish to demonstrate at these events.

Individuals or groups interested in participating in the campaign should contact the Rainforest Action Network at (415) 398-4404 to obtain organizer's manuals, videotapes, stickers, and posters.

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I AM THE BUDDHA WHO FISHES INSECTS FROM PUBLIC URINALS

1.
At the globe bottom of the urinal
off route one oh one north of lincoln city
there was this spider struggling
gangly legs slipping furious to crawl away
from the stink of the cakewhite deodorizer
blocking the piss from the drain.

Its poor groping body
struggled and slipped down to the yellow pool
while its delicate eyes
hummed over the exhausted world of the wayside
bathroom
littered with wadded toilet paper and paper towels
unused scattered soaking up the puddles of water
running along the cracks of the floor tile.

The more the spider tried
the more it slipped back
towards the acid urine.
So I ran to the paper dispenser,
pulled out a towel, rolled it up,
and knelt to scoop the spider out.

When the spider wearily fell onto the paper
a maintenance man came through the door,
smiling astonished, and said,
"Hey thanks! Now I don't have to do it!"
I smiled back, embarrassed,
and took the spider outside,
marrying it like an officiating preacher
to the thorned vine of a salmonberry bush.

2.
In the urinal of the men's room at beverly beach
there was a beetle.
A large black beetle with magnificent pincers
and globe black eyes that had crossed the waters of lethe
and returned to tell.
It struggled already pissed on
and left for dead with the other soggy dead.
Dead foil wrappers, dead cigarette butts,
dead gobs of toilet paper.

When I reached down to pick the confused beetle out
an old man walked in, watching me from behind,
saying nothing until I turned
and faced his shaking head, laughing,
"Never seen that before!"
And he added as I passed him, suddenly serious,
"You can't save them all, you know."
"No,"
"but I can save this one."

Christien Gholson

WHEN VIBRAM MEETS EXOSKELETON: A HIKER'S CAVEAT

I smushed a black beetle
on the Trail today
(I didn't mean to do it).

He was scurrying to work
I was saunterin' to Maine
We met
He crunched
That's all there was to it.

Why does this rack me
with such an awful guilt?
'Twas "only" an insect
this beetle I've kilt.

To answer this question
I've found no solution
except something Big:
COSMIC KARMIC RETRIBUTION.

You say that it's "silly"
to have such a fear?
"What goes around, comes around"
('least that's what I hear).

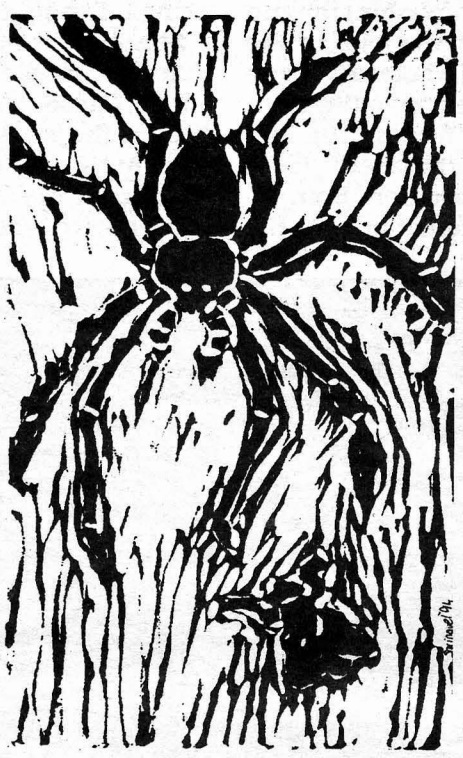
So I'll grieve for this beetle
as if he was kin
(though I never looked like
nor quarreled with him)

Till one day as I scurry about
looking smug
when I reckon that
I'll get squished, too
(like that bug).

Bill Wunkle

Clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

SEND POEMS TO
WARRIOR POETS SOCIETY
ASUC BOX 361 BERKELEY CA 947210-4510



linoleum cut by Natalie Springuel

A TOAST TO MURDERED BUGS

To all bugs who fled city sprawl
or death sprays from farmers above,
only to
be murdered on highways
by rakish windshields
and grinning grills,
I offer a solemn toast.

For no one cries over the remains
but only vent annoyance at washing splattered
bodies
from glass and chrome,
or prying jammed relics
from radiators leaking metallic-green fluid.

Oblivious drivers roar over meadow roads at sixty-five,
extinguishing looping fireflies
sucking up colonies
overrunning tribes
annihilating with abandon
frolicking moths,
fluttering lace wings
convocations of gnats
and hurrying bees.

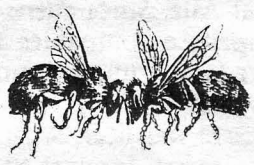
Whipping rapier antennas halve dragonflies
Side mirrors arrest soaring dances of butterflies.
Fords make the good Lord cringe when tires mash
His mantis, caterpillar, and Jimminy Cricket.

Alas...

To those slain fairies of the realm, a toast:
May their issue learn to fly high over highway
and country blacktop
Or vehicles slow to a stop
forever releasing the commerce of insects to
progress
in buzzing delight.

Granting man to walk among insectum fantastical
and learn
by slowing down
he gains.

Ronald Colby
Santa Monica, CA

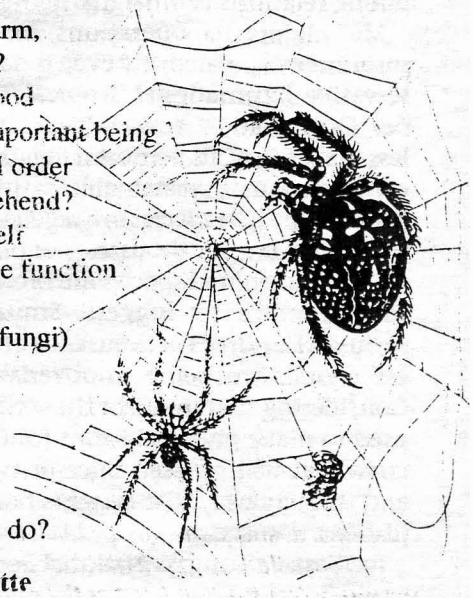


"What is it you do?"

Little green bug
Crawling on my arm,
What is it you do?
Are you merely food
For some other important being
In an infinitesimal order
We barely comprehend?
Or are you, yourself
Some irreplaceable function
Of Gaia?
(like mycorrhizal fungi)

Which brings me
As always
Full circle
To ask
What is it humans do?

Mary de La Valette



Will They Remain Green Rolling Hills?

Video Review by Jason Halbert

"I am sympathetic, for these men are trying to live out an American nightmare which our system of schools and our voices of government never told them was ill-founded. There is not the raw material in the woods, or beyond, to make all of us rich. And in striving for it, we will only make ourselves, all of us, poor." Barry Lopez, The Rediscovery of North America.

From the initial grinding of the logger's file sharpening the chainsaw blade, Green Rolling Hills documents the causal history and potential impacts of the proposed largest pulp mill in America slated for the tiny town of Apple Grove, West Virginia.

Doug Hawes-Davis takes a pressing environmental and social issue and digs as objectively as possible to its root. Interviews with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Jim Lyons, West Virginia State Forester William Maxey, local forest activists Janet Fletcher Fout, Norm Steenstra, Joe Hazelbaker and sad-but-true clips of locals allow the viewer to see the fate of the regenerating forests of West Virginia and, indeed, the entire East.

The raw footage captured by videographer Eric Gravley will make you squirm. The newer, faster technologies and archaic chlorine-bleaching processes employed by multinational giant Parsons and Whittemore combine to make the Apple Grove Pulp Mill a disaster the Ohio Valley simply could not withstand.

Beyond the threats to public goods like water, air, and public forests are the virtually unregulated disasters which would occur on private lands if the mill were to be built. The forests of southeast Ohio and West Virginia have regenerated since the devastation at the end of the last century. Despite formation of three national forests in the region, most of this area is privately held and the incentive to log again is only exacerbated by the proposed mill which will have an estimated output of 3,600 metric tons of bleached pulp per day. Mark Rey, former VP of the American Forest and Paper Association states, "Because the forests are more privately owned than publically owned, the amount of conflict over their management seems to be substantially less." Yet the impact to biodiversity and quality of living for all species, especially humans, would be tremendously negative.

Janet Fletcher Fout of the Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition laments, "The out of state speculators promise jobs and prosperity ... it's a boom and bust kind of thing, and after the resources are gone so are the companies. They leave us with the mess to clean up."

From the disempowered, depressed communities of Mason County and the rest of Appalachia to the global deforestation crisis, this video records collusion between government officials and a multinational corporation (WV Governor Gaston Caperton has secured a $200,000,000 tax break for Parsons and Whittemore of England) showing blatant disregard for the well-being of social and ecological communities.

According to author, songwriter, attorney, and polemicist Ned Mudd, "Trees are nothing more than commodity to [their] ideology...to the super-corporate-oligarchy nation which can only see growth as the bottom line. You can kiss the environment good-bye folks."

West Virginian Norm Steenstra closes Green Rolling Hills with, "We're here in the last decade of the twentieth century, caught in the same boom-and-bust cycle by greedy out-of-state landowners, as what happened to us in 1900."

"It's just part of life," says one Apple Grove resident captured on film while lounging on her front porch, letting her curlers dry. Hawes-Davis and Gravley were able to travel and film a tremendous amount on a picayune budget. Activists should organize their own local cable or PBS showing; *Green Rolling Hills* is an excellent organizing tool and model for low-budget documentaries. Everyone should see *Green Rolling Hills*; it is a testament to a country lost and confused—a culture still thoughtlessly struggling to preserve, even for one last destructive blow, an industry built on exploitation of people and forests.

Documentary: Doug Hawes-Davis Videography: Eric Gravley. Soundtrack: Ned Mudd and the Swampdogs, Ecology Center Productions, 101 E. Broadway, Suite 601, Missoula, MT 59802, (406) 728-5733, VHS 29 minutes. $15

Walking on the Edge [of Schizophrenia]:

How I Infiltrated Earth First!

(Fiction) By Barry Clausen with DanaRae Pomeroy

Book Review by Jim Flynn

"He risked everything to expose the truth about eco-terrorism and drugs. He went undercover to infiltrate Earth First! He found violence, corruption and bureaucratic bungling. And he lived to tell the tale and ask questions."

—back cover, *Walking on the Edge*

"Barry Clausen couldn't infiltrate a marshmallow." —Mike Roselle

The long-awaited book from self-proclaimed Earth First! infiltrator Barry Clausen has arrived! Conference-weary stragglers from the NFN International conference in November, 1994 found the first copies in the University of Montana convenience store. This is the same conference Barry wrote an inflammatory article about alleging it to be an international terrorist gathering and a misuse of public (State of Montana) funds. As anyone who slept through the conference knows, any talk of "terrorism" would have been at least something to open an eyelid for.

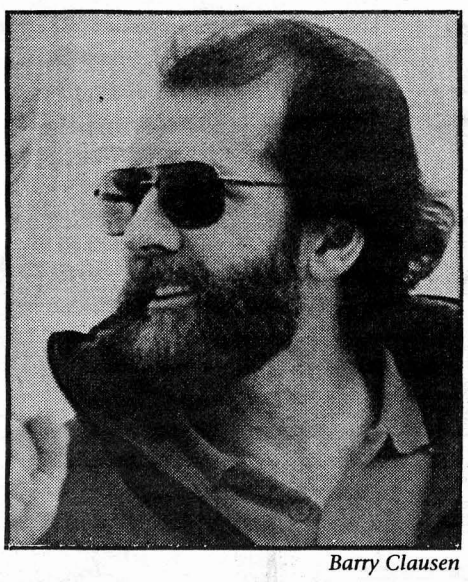
The book begins with a copyright which warns against unauthorized reproduction, "... EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF BRIEF QUOTATIONS EMBODIED IN CRITICAL ARTICLES AND REVIEWS." And so it is that from page *iv*, we are asked to write critical articles and reviews of *Walking on the EDGE*.

Written in a hokey detective-story style, Barry attempts to set himself up as a private investigator with government/underworld ties.

"He flinched as a bullet creased the front window and instinctively ducked when a second missile shattered the window directly behind him in the crew cab of his truck. Cutting the wheel sharply to the right and pushing the gas peddle to the floor, Barry Clausen forced the truck across the dirt access track in front of the county dumpsters and onto the East River Road."

The incident described above does not have any context in the book. Barry put it in a Prologue to establish his risk-filled life right off the bat.

The book is primarily Barry's fictional account of how he infiltrated Earth First!, while simultaneously being harassed by the FBI, the DEA and more than a few other law enforcement agencies throughout Montana, Washington and California. Barry spends a lot of time attempting to establish his credibility in his travels and to the reader. He



Barry Clausen

admits that he never really pulled it off with most of the law enforcement he tried to work with, and from what I've heard, he never pulled it off with *any* EF!ers either.

The first five chapters never even mention EF!; they are just to show that Barry has deep ties with government officials. He reports that some of the crooked officials were leaning on him to deal drugs or else they would make his life miserable:

"Real attractive wife you've got," he [the mysterious 'third man,' who is never identified in the book] *commented. "Be a real shame if anything were to happen to her."* Later in the book Barry *"packs his gear into his horse trailer"* and leaves his wife, which, *"...wasn't what he wanted, but it was the best protection for Lindy* [his wife] *that Barry could think of at the time."*

I get the feeling from reading this unoriginal stuff that if it isn't pure plagiarized fiction, Barry suddenly left his wife for another woman and uses his book to explain it to her. (It was probably the best thing that ever happened to Lindy since *before* they met.)

The rest of the book is filled with similar accounts of Barry's multiple lives of investigator/environmental activist/infiltrator/husband/gun runner. It reads like a fictional, C-rate detective novel with bad copy editing—the kind of thing no decent publisher would print—which is exactly the case. Barry had to go back to his only steady employer, the Washington Contract Loggers Association, to get them to pay for the publishing.

The lack of decent copyediting and professional publishing are apparent throughout the book starting with the "Contents" which list the chapters only as 1, 2, 3, etc., without titles, descriptions or anything! Misspellings, missing paragraph returns and extra punctuation are as common as Barry's claims of credibility.

If you like cheap detective novels, then maybe this *is* the book for you. It includes the names (frequently misspelled) of some activists in the movement that you may be familiar with. It gives them important titles like: head of Earth First! Montana, head of Earth First! Washington, and that feminist favorite, so-and-so's girlfriend. It also makes us look highly organized and deeply tied to groups such as Greenpeace and AFSEE (the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics).

The book also contains humorous parts like when Barry establishes his credentials by buying, *"a used Nissan pickup truck, more in keeping with the image of a concerned environmentalist."* *"Clothing was no problem—he'd just wear the oldest he owned."* At the old Missoula Ecology Center, he allegedly spent some time, *"making cash donations and buying bumperstickers, the last two actions critical to establishing credibility as a truly concerned environmentalist."*

The really funny parts of the book refer to Montana EF!ers: *"often unwashed and unkempt, perhaps because so many of them seemed to live in their cars. The time wasted on taking a bath or brushing your teeth could be better spent sitting in a tree or chained to a bulldozer."*

What really bothers me most about this book and Barry (besides the lying, cheap shots and back-stabbing) are the statements Barry makes that indicate he *is* an environmentalist who is fed up with bureaucratic foot-dragging and lies. His loyalties are for sale however, as evidenced by his kissing up to loggers and his attempts to get McDonald's, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other law enforcement agencies to hire him as an investigator/infiltrator.

Steal this book for a good laugh. The book ain't worth buying and you'll be laughing at the expense of a lost soul who doesn't seem to fit in with anybody, and so travels continually, trying to get anyone to buy his fabrications—kind of an anti-eco traveling salesman.

British Columbia Spring Rendezvous

May 18-22

Rendezvous: *from French, a gathering of lost souls, an opportunity to strengthen the tribe, a time to plot the collapse of industrial civilization.*

Yanks and Canucks alike: Yes! It's true! Come to the first ever EF! rendezvous on the Canadian side of the border. Let's move beyond our artificial boundary numbness and work together on saving some of the most pristine and spectacular wilderness on this lovely planet.

Consider sticking around after the rendezvous to create some serious tourism. This year's Bear Watch/Grizzly Project campaign, Vancouver EF!'s Wetlands project and the Forest Action Network's campaign to save the mainland coast from future logging all need your support.

***Clip-Out* DIRECTIONS:**

From Vancouver, take the TransCanada Highway (No 1) east for 84 km to exit 104/ Cultus Lake. From the exit ramp curve south (right) onto No. 3 road, proceed approximately five km to a "T." Turn right onto Tolmie Road. In 15 meters take a left onto the continuation of No. 3 Road. Follow this into the town of Yarrow (where there's a small army surplus store), turn left onto Yarrow Central Road and proceed through town. Drive another 5-10 km on the same road and then immediately after crossing a bridge over the Chilliwack River (Vedder Crossing), turn right onto the Chilliwack River Road. The pavement ends after 27 km; after another 12 km continue straight onto Chilliwack Forest Service Road. After about 8 km, just past Pale Face Creek Campsite, turn right, go through open area and take the middle fork road over the bridge. Follow the road along the east shore of Chilliwack Lake. Turn right at Depot Creek and cross the bridge. You will finally arrive at Sappers Park Campsite 5 km past Pale Face Creek.

You will be camping on a beach at the south end of Chilliwack Lake, gazing at the granite cliffs of Mount Lindeman and other North Cascade peaks, strolling through a forest of ancient western red cedar, Douglas fir, western hemlock, sitka spruce, and black cottonwood.

Weather here is unpredictable, so bring clothing and camping gear suitable for conditions that could be hot, cold, wet, or dry! Water is plentiful, but bring a filter or purification tablets.

Your dawg is *not* cordially invited, and we may ask you to stay in "Dawg Camp" if you decide that bowser needs to come along for the fun.

BORDER TIPS: You will be required to show ID (possibly) to get across. Border officials and inspectors may have any number of things they require of you. One thing to keep in mind is that they like to see you have a certain amount of cash on hand ... their ideal is $50 per day that you plan to be in BC. There are at least four borders within the area; you do not have to cross at Peace Arch (I-5). Just alter the directions accordingly, the TransCanada highway (No 1) is not hard to access from any of these borders. If you have any problems crossing just remember ... "if you don't succeed try, try again!"

Provincial Tips: Your first lesson in BC will be that gasoline, alcohol and tobacco are priced like gold here and you will do best to buy them on your side of the border.

If you will be needing a ride to the site, please leave a message on our voice mail in advance, and come early.

We will also be asking for your money... politely (at first). There will be a rendez fee of $20. Don't hesitate to give us American money since the currency exchange is nearly 60 percent. Good deal for us, eh!

Come one, come all, if you have any further questions, our voice mail number is (604) 473-0174.

Second Annual Forest Activist Training Week

June 11-17

This year's Training Week will take place in the beautiful Northeast Kingdom of Vermont at the Green Mountain Folk Education Center.

We will engage activists, new and seasoned, readying them for the imminent struggle to preserve the forests of the northeast from the ever looming multinational corporations. The threats of NAFTA and GATT, combined with the fact that the northeastern part of the US is one of the few places where the forests are growing faster than they are being cut, means big trouble in the future if we do not prepare now. That is what the Forest Activist Training Weeks are designed for. Additionally, with the recent passage of the "timber salvage riders" through the House and Senate, front lines direct action may soon be our only means of protest, so we need to spread the wealth of our collective information and experience.

Beginning with non-violent civil disobedience training, participants will learn about the history and tactics of non-violence as a living strategy. From there, participants will live for a week as though they were at a protest camp. This will be a 24 hour/day, week-long experience. The guides for this intense training will be seasoned activists who have experienced forest activism in a variety of differing ways.

Workshops will include:

- Orienteering and map reading—with overnight solo hikes
- Wilderness first aid
- Working with media
- Campaign strategies—objectives and the best tactics for achieving goals
- Legal strategies—understanding of your "rights" (or lack thereof) in the US
- Non-violent blockade techniques
- Cultural sensitivity—how to work respectfully with people of other cultures.
- Grant writing and creative fundraising for non-profits
- Autonomous collectivism—how to work cooperatively while maintaining individual freedoms

For more information contact the Eastern North American Native Forest Network, PO Box 57, Burlington, VT 05402, (802) 863-0571 or fax (802) 863-2532.

Heartwood Conference in West Virginia

Heartwood will be holding its fifth annual Heartwood Forest Council, May 26-29, at the Bluestone Conference Center on Bluestone Lake, near Hinton, West Virginia. This year's Forest Council will offer people of all ages opportunities to learn about the history and diversity of the native Appalachian forest, and about how to organize in their local communities to protect the forests from waste and destruction. Nature tours, workshops and practical training will be offered. Healthy meals and nightly entertainment will also provide opportunities for people to meet their neighbors from throughout the Heartwood Region.

Heartwood is a coalition of forest activists and groups in the "Central Hardwood Region" who have organized public support for an end to destructive logging on our remaining public forests. The Central Hardwood Region extends from the mid-Atlantic states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey to Missouri, Texas, and Arkansas, and from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the Tennessee River Valley. Heartwood is seeking to expand the circle of knowledgeable citizens working in their communities to protect local forests. For more information contact Bill Ragette at (304) 824-3571 or Kim Baker at (304) 522-9124.

SEAC-otopia
STUDENT ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COALITION
S·E·A·C
Summer Gathering

The second annual SEACotopia, the national gathering for the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC), will be held in the Allegheny National Forest in north central Pennsylvania. The Allegheny forest is under attack by the timber and mining industries, aided and abetted by the Forest Service. The situation in the Allegheny is typical of unsustainable "management" practices occurring in state and federal forests all along the east coast. Come to SEACotopia **June 13-20, 1995** and help to defend our public lands while building community and celebrating diversity!

Register Early and save!
Registration fee before June 1: $15.00
Registration fee after June 1: $20.00

If you have any questions, contact us at:

SEAC of Western PA
P.O. Box 81011
Pittsburgh, PA 15217
(412) 268-8960
E-mail:
seacotopia@envirolink.org

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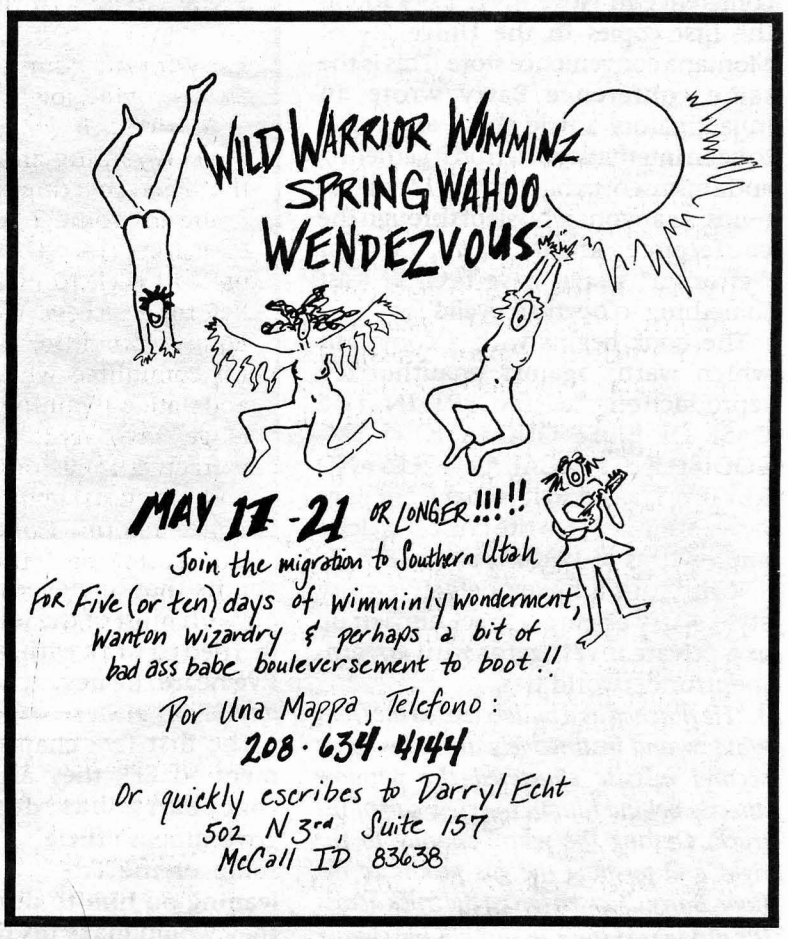
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Join the migration to Southern Utah
For Five (or ten) days of wimminly wonderment, wanton wizardry & perhaps a bit of bad ass babe bouleversement to boot!!
Por Una Mappa, Telefono:
208·634·4144
Or quickly escribes to Darryl Echt
502 N 3rd, Suite 157
McCall ID 83638

DUMPSTER DIVING ACROSS AMERICA with ROBERT HOYT

Singer/Songwriter Robert Hoyt has completed his second album of environmental folk songs. His humor and passion for the Earth are unmistakable in his new release *Dumpster Diving Across America* on Folk-The-Boat Records.

Robert is on tour, so get yourself to the show nearest you. Also, for you activists out there, please rack your heads for potential show sites for Robert. A late start has left many dates free in May. Robert is primed for university shows and will mix discussion of current environmental issues with great music. Many colleges and universities have speaking funds which can be tapped for such events.

May Tour Schedule:

10 — Middlebury College
Middlebury, VT
12 — Fire And Water
Northampton, MA
19 — College of the Atlantic
Bar Harbor, ME
25 — Gandolf, Frostburg, MD
26 — Heartwood Forest Council
Hinton, WV

DON'T MISS HIM!

Robert's tapes ($12) & CD ($17) are available, postpaid, from Folk-The-Boat Records, PO Box, 2355 Decatur, GA 30031-2355 and from the Journal, see page 36.

To contact Robert, call and leave your name, location and phone number at (404) 373-8289.

This movement is more than people working for change, it's about a vibrant emerging culture—support movement musicians!

Talking Leaves on American Hemp Paper

In the past few months, *Talking Leaves* editor, Carolyn Moran, has begun working with the non-wood sector of the pulp and paper industry to manufacture a holistic non-wood fiber paper. The current issue of *Talking Leaves* is printed on their own "Tradition Bond" American-milled, tree-free, plus post consumer waste paper. The paper ranks with the highest quality cotton papers and satisfies all industry standards. It's 10% hemp, 10% esparto grass (see the Summer, 1995, issue of *Talking Leaves* for a article on esparto grass), 60% agricultural byproducts (agricultural landfill recovery material) and 20% post-consumer waste. This is the first hemp content paper in many a decade to be produced in the US.

Rainforest Action Network has taken on the campaign of a "National Wood Conservation Policy." The pulp and paper industry accounts for the destruction of 50% of the worlds forests. By demanding alternative fiber paper, you are helping to support this campaign.

For more information and/or a sample copy of Talking Leaves *on tree-free paper send $5 to DEEP, 1430 Willamette St. #367, Eugene, OR 97401, (503) 342-2974 or (800) 309-2974.*

SMaSH YOUR APPLiaNCeS

Growing woefully tired of the whirl, hum and flashing lights of the many, many appliances that suck down the powers of rivers and wipe out what is left of the vanishing salmon runs to give us a life of ease? Well, the radical environmental crowd in Eugene, Oregon is organizing an appliance bash! Earth First! will be auctioning off these electricity sucking demons on May 20 at high noon in the Free Speech Pavilion (8th and Oak). The smashing, bashing and otherwise incapacitating of said appliances will go to the highest bidder. (Sledge, axe and goggles provided.) Proceeds will benefit non-violent direct action in defense of wild salmon runs.

All are encouraged to donate their appliances and attend this good-time, stress-relieving event. Appliances can be dropped off in advance at the Student Insurgent office in the Survival Center (Erb Memorial Union, University of Oregon).

Salmon once shaped the culture, religion, subsistence and spirit of this entire region. They are now on the verge of extinction. We must make a strong statement to defend these, mysterious, beautiful creatures. Smash your appliances and demand that the rivers be free. Please join the fun on May 20!

March for Reform

Larry Tuttle, the Director of the Environmental Equity Committee will begin a 1872-mile walk on May 10 from Salem, Oregon to Denver, Colorado. The 1872 miles was chosen to represent the "1872 General Mining Law" which governs mining on federal lands. This archaic law has remained largely unchanged since it was signed by President Ulysses S. Grant. The route is designed to include the state capitals of Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Representatives from national and local environmental organizations are invited to join Tuttle for a portion or all of the March for Reform. Walk with Larry for an hour, a day, or a week. Help provide logistical support. Tell your friends in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado about the March nearing them!

The Environmental Equity Committee is asking for 1872 people to contribute $10 each to make the March for Reform a success. The Environmental Equity Committee is an Oregon political committee which supports state and national mining law reform; challenges taxpayer-financed subsidies to extractive industries on public land; and supports political campaign finance reform. Contributions to the Committee are limited to $100.

For more information contact the Environmental Equity Committee at 610 Alder #1021, Portland, OR 97205, (503) 221-1683.

Foundation For A New Consciousness: Transform yourself through literature, art, music. $10. Free brochure. Westgate House, 56 Westgate, San Francisco, CA 94127-2738

COME TO BEAUTIFUL COVE/MALLARD THIS SUMMER

Come and enjoy the recreational opportunities that central Idaho has to offer this summer, and you'll want to stay until winter! Summer activities start with a Rendezvous on Memorial Day weekend (May 27-29).

For entertainment, we have unfriendly locals who won't even serve you beer at the nearest tavern. Beyond that, we have the whole gamut of hostile law enforcement, from redneck deputy sheriffs, on through the Freddy elite in camo, and hell, we even got the FBI. So come on up, we got food, fun and some of the only remaining Big Wild.

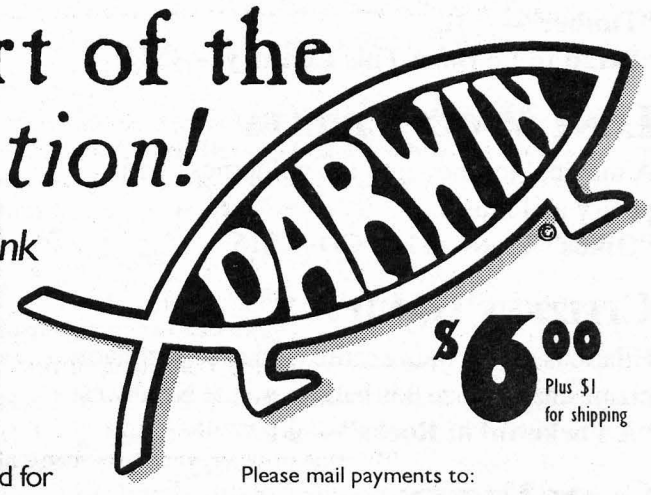
Join the campaign to save the Cove/Mallard region of central Idaho. After three years of public outcry, two injunctions, and countless arrests, including two this past winter [see last issue of the *Journal*], the Forest (Dis)Service is going ahead with the controversial Jack Timber Sale. Shearer Lumber has the contract, and they are going to try to punch through another road.

WE MUST NOT LET THIS HAPPEN!!!

For more information call the Cove/Mallard Coalition at (208) 882-9755 or write PO Box 8968, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

Be Part of the *Evolution!*

Because you *think* before you act.



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5" long Chrome-Finish "Darwin Fish" bumper plaque. Adhesive-backed for application to your car or any other appropriate place you can think of...

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T-SHIRT PRINTING FOR ECO-ACTIVISTS

SURVIVAL LINES provides useful tools—**T-SHIRTS**—for people working to protect the Earth. All our shirts are available at bulk prices for environmental groups. If your group contemplates developing its own t-shirts to support your advocacy of the Earth, get in touch with us. We will guide you thru the process-- moving from idea thru graphic design to a final run of quality shirts. We currently print several of the shirts available in the *EF! Journal.* This print shop was born in the Oregon environmental movement, but we also do shirts for musicians and others.

New Shirts for SALE:

KEEP THE OZONE One of a series of snowboarding frog designs produced to dramatize the increasing dangers to amphibians from the thinning ozone layer. The Front is a print of a highway sign that says 'No Fossil Fuel' and stands amidst skulls. The back is a six color print. Long sleeve, white, 100% cotton, M-L-XL, **$12 on factory seconds.**

NO FOSSIL FUEL Graphic of gushing black oil well, splashing drums and skulls with yellowed eyes/fading aqua earth in one eye socket (below). Printed on white background on assorted dark shirts—purple, black, burgundy, forest green, plum, or indigo (please list three color choices). Short sleeve, 100% cotton, L-XL, **$14**

NO NEW FERRY STREET BRIDGE Black and green graphic of an approach to an asphalt & steel bridge with giant red 'NO.' This hip shirt/with street' graphic was part of a success- ful citizen's campaign to stop a massive highway renovation in Eugene. We throw it out to the Universe for all activists. Back of shirt has **NO FOSSIL FUEL** image (shown at left). Printed on factory seconds. Shortsleeve, white, 100% cotton M-L-XL-XXL, **$10**

OF INTEREST:

CITIZEN FISH We printed a new t-shirt design for Citizen Fish's 1994 Arizona, California, and Nevada tour (not shown). The image of yellow, orange, and white is available. Short sleeve, black, 100% cotton, **$10**

Send SASE for **4 FREE stickers** *and an informative brochure. All prices include shipping. Multiple shirts to the same address subtract $2. Send check or M.O. with written instructions to: Box 10324, Eugene, OR 97440-2324.* Retail stores may also inquire. Write, call or fax.

SURVIVAL LINES BY MICHAEL GANNON

503-689-8976

Welcome to the Earth First! Store

Austin Lounge Lizards

Witty, intelegent, country-western parody, Lizard songs poke fun at everything worth poking fun at.
"Creatures From the Black Saloon"
"Highway Cafe of the Damned"
"Paint Me on Velvet"
"Lizard Vision" •LIVE•
Tapes— $10 • CD— $15

Darryl Cherney

Earth First! activist and media slut extroadinaire, his music is a campfire favorite.
"They Sure Don't Make Hippies Like They Used To!"— $12
"Timber"— $12
"I Had to Be Born This Century"— $12

Lone Wolf Circles

A magical journey into the wilderness with poetry and music.
"Oikos" Tape— $12 • CD— $15

Citizens Band

Hilarious songs, biting satire, and excellent harmonizing characterize this band from the Northwest.
"A Pocketful of Rocks"— $10

Clan Dyken

Funky reggae with a world beat mix; you'll dance your feet off!!!
"Family Values"— $10
"Shundahai"— $10

Alice DiMicele

One of the Northwest's most talented musicians. Alice celebrates love and life with her powerful voice.
"Naked" Tape— $12 • CD— $15
"Make a Change"—$12
"It's a Miracle" Tape— $12 • CD— $15
"Too Controversial" Tape— $12 • CD— $15
"Searching" Tape— $12 • CD— $15

Robert Hoyt

With his southern folk sound and biting, witty lyrics Robert is a favorite at rendezvous campfires
•NEW•
"Dumpster Diving ACROSS AMERICA"
Tape— $12 • CD— $15
"As American As You"— $12

Greg Keeler

Marvelous country-folk satire. Greg Keeler's wit must be heard to be fully appreciated and laughed at...
"Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana"— $10
"Talking Sweet Bye & Bye"— $10
"Bad Science Fiction"— $10
"Post-Modern Blues"— $10
"Enquiring Minds"— $10

Katie Lee

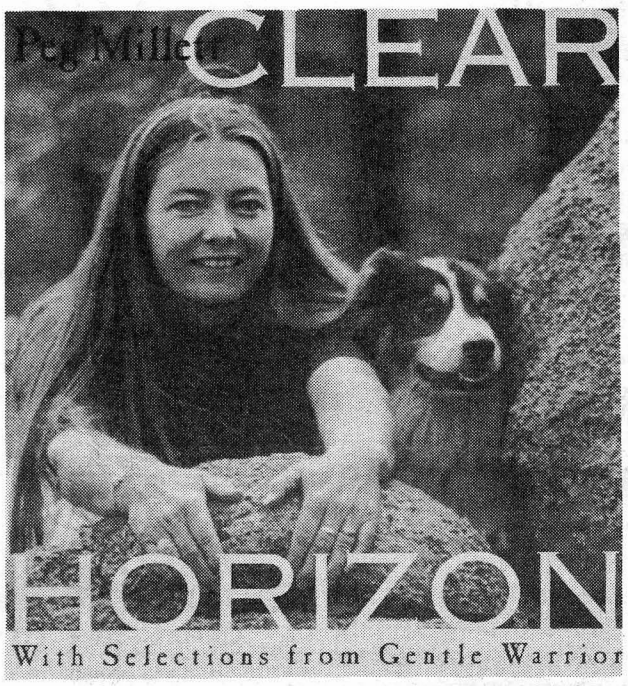
Katie Lee's strong voice speaks to its canyons, plateaus, and people.
"Colorado River Songs"— $10

Dana Lyons

Dana's soulful voice and strong guitar convey a powerful, and often humorous, message.
"Turn of the Wrench"
Tape— $12 • CD— $15
"Animal"— $12
"At Night They Howl at the Moon"
with John Seed, environmental songs for kids
Tape— $12 • CD—$15

Peg Millett

Longtime Earth First! activist and convicted felonious monkeywrencher, Peg has one of the most beautiful voices you'll ever hear.
•NEW• "Clear Horizon"
Tape— $12 • CD— $17
The CD contains all songs from the tape plus eleven songs from Gentle Warrior.
"Gentle Warrior"— $12



Go Down in EF! History

Calling for submissions for the 1996 EF! calendar. We are interested in: dates of milestones in Earth First!/ environmental history, pertinent quotes, photos, poetry and artwork.

Send ideas and submissions to:
Calendar Project
EF! Journal
POB 1415
Eugene, OR 97440

BACK ISSUES

We have a limited selection of Earth First! Journal back issues back to 1984. They are only $1.50 each, and can be ordered using the merchandise order form. Be the first on your block to have an almost complete set. Hurry, cause they're disappearin' like the ozone layer.

Casey Neill

Earth-based, inspiring lyrics and fast fingerpicking, Casey's a noted Northwest musician and Earth First! activist.
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Texan Bill Oliver sings rollicking Earth First! classics that have become favorite sing-alongs at campfires and rallies.
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EF! Primer • EF! Trinkets and Snake Oil
Headwaters Forest • Kids for Konservation
Wake Up! • War On The Bear • Wildfire!
Voluntary Human Extinction

Last Call for Submission

The Earth First! Primer is being rewritten to keep it current (It still has some *Montana* address?). We here at the *Journal* are oh so willing to put it together (in our free time, yup), but we need articles, photos and graphics from you. Rewrite EF! history! Expose yourself on film! Dabble in doodles, whatever! We are extending the deadline until May 31st (This time we mean it!), even though we plan on starting to work on it before then. Come on now, submit!

WE'VE GOT BOOKS, T-SHIRTS AND MORE!

Books

Earth First! Songbook
77 songs/33 artists/Guitar Chords/Info—$10

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By Dave Foreman & Bill Haywood
Ned Ludd Books 350 pages—$18

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A Sand County Almanac
With Essays on Conservation from Round River
By Aldo Leopold, 295 pages—$9

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By Lynn Jacobs, 602 pages—$28

Wilderness on the Rocks
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Turquoise—$12

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Unbroken Wilderness Forever
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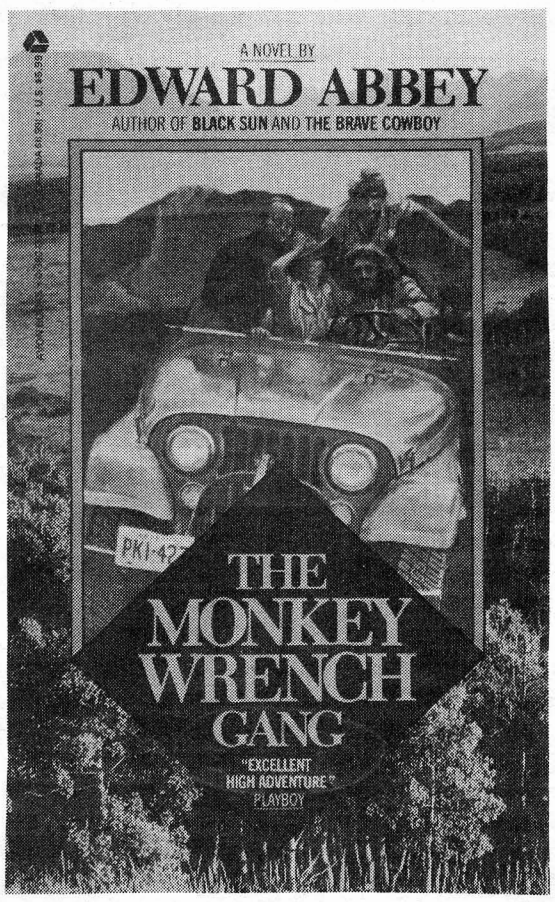
A NOVEL BY
EDWARD ABBEY
AUTHOR OF BLACK SUN AND THE BRAVE COWBOY
THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG
"EXCELLENT HIGH ADVENTURE" PLAYBOY

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- Developers Go Build in Hell
- Don't Like Environmentalists? Put Them Out of Work
- Dream Back the Bison, Sing Back the Swan
- Earth First!
- Fight the Power!
- Hayduke Lives!
- I'd Rather Be Monkeywrenching
- If Your Pecker Was as Small as Mine, You'd Need a Muscle Wagon, Too *(on cheap paper @ .50 ea)*
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- Love Your Mother, Don't Become One
- Native
- Nature Bats Last
- Not Politically Correct
- Pay Your Rent, Work for the Earth
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- Real Men Get Vasectomies
- Rescue the Rainforest
- Resist Much, Obey Little
- Save the Dammed Salmon
- Save the Wild
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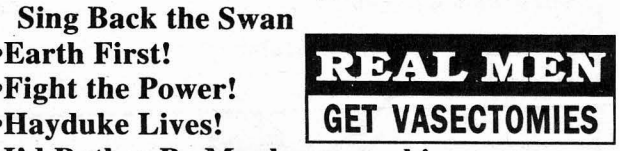
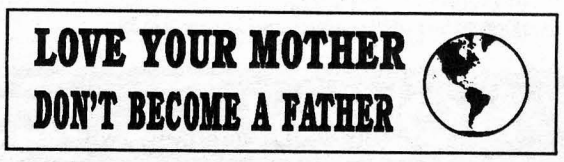
- Stop Clearcutting *(on cheap paper @ .50 ea)*
- Stop Public Lands Ranching
- Stop the Forest Service, Save Our Wild Country
- Subvert the Dominant Paradigm
- Thank you for not breeding.
- Think Globally, Act Locally
- Visualize Industrial Collapse
- Wolves, Not Cows





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Beltane 95

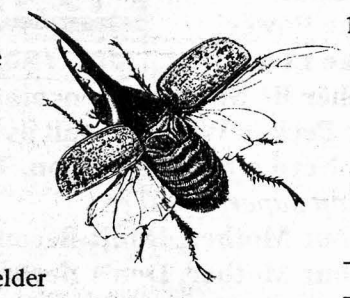
REINVENTING THE JOURNAL

Welcome to the 1995 *Earth First! Journal* readers poll. This poll was compiled by the *Earth First! Journal* staff with the help of Preserve Appalachian Wilderness in order to find out the current demographics of the *EF!J* readership and to find out what readers like and dislike about the *Journal*. Please take the time to answer the questions below. Taking part in this effort will allow the *Journal* staff to better address the desires of the Earth First! movement and will provide a clearer picture of Earth First!ers to the public at large. Thank you for your assistance.

Please circle the choices that you feel best represent yourself. All responses will remain anonymous.

GENERIC DEMOGRAPHICS

1) Gender
a) male
b) female



2) Age
a) 1-9
b) 10-15
c) 16-20
d) 21-30
e) 31-40
f) 41-50
g) 51 or elder

3) What type of human habitat do you inhabit?
a) urban/city
b) suburbia
c) rural/farming community
d) "I live in the woods, man."
e) your neighborhood bar
f) other _____

4a) Do you have many children?
a) Yes
b) No
4b) If yes, how many? ____

5) Highest level of industrial education achieved:
a) Elementary School
b) High School
c) Some College
d) College Graduate
e) Graduate/Professional School
f) Ph.D.
g) Self Enlightened

6) Annual Income
a) Less than $10,000
b) Much less than $10,000
c) $11,000-$20,000
d) $21,000-$40,000
e) Over $40,000 a year
(Donations *are* accepted *and* appreciated.)

ENVIRONMENTALISMS

7) Are you active with a local EF! group?
a) Yes
b) No

8) Have you ever been to an environmental action of any kind?
a) Yes
b) No

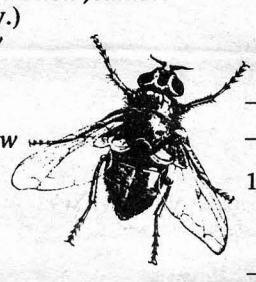
9) Have you ever been arrested during an environmental action and are you willing to do it again?
a) Yes
b) No
Comments:

_____
_____
_____
_____

10) Do you belong to any other environmental groups? (Circle all that apply.)
a) Greenpeace
b) Sierra Club
c) National Audubon Society
d) The Wilderness Society
e) National Wildlife Federation
f) Other (please list)

_____
_____
_____

11) What other conservation/ environmental periodicals do you read besides the *Earth First! Journal*? (Circle all that apply.)
a) *Wild Forest Review*
b) *Inner Voice*
c) *Wild Earth*
d) *E Magazine*
e) *Wild Rockies Review*
f) *LWOD*
g) *Forest Voice*
h) *Sierra*
i) *Talking Leaves*
j) Other (please list)



_____
_____

EF! JOURNALISM

12) How would you rate the current *EF! Journal* staff?
a) Excellent (awesome, inspiring, exceptional, the best)
b) Good (I could do better.)
c) Poor (My dog could do better.)
d) Abysmal, Out of Control (Take 'em out and shoot 'em.)
e) Underpaid/Overworked
(Donations *are* accepted *and* appreciated.)

13) What material do you like most to see in the *Journal*? (circle all that apply)
a) Action Articles
b) Eco-Political Analysis
c) Eco-Philosophy
d) Investigative Reporting
e) Artsy Fartsy Poetry/Graphics
f) Monkeywrenching Tips
g) Backbiting Letters and Infighting (be honest, you know you like 'em)

14) What material do you like least in the *Journal*?

_____
_____
_____
_____

15) Which material do you read first?

_____

16) What would you like to see more of in the *Journal*?

_____
_____
_____

17) What are your favorite sections in the paper in order of favoritism?
Editotial
Pagan blurb (page 2)
OPED (page 3)
Letters to the Editors (SFB)
Regional Roundup
Global News
Armed with Visions (poetry)
Announcements
Ned Ludd/Earth Night

_____
_____
_____

18) Speaking of Ned Ludd, do you think the tactics suggested are reasonable? Do they go to far? Not far enough?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

19) Do you think the content of the *EF! Journal* is:
a) too restrictive (Stop shooting cows?)
b) too open (Hey, I like cows!)
c) Just right (Everyone has the right to their own opinion about cows.)
Comments:

_____
_____

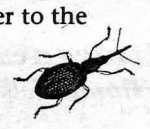
20) Do you think the content of the *EF! Journal* is (circle all that apply):
a) too insidy (Who are we talking about?)
b) too unclear (What are you talking about? How about some background?)
c) Just right (Everyone knows what ESA, BLM, USFWS and NREPA stands for!)
d) depressing (There is no hope.)
e) empowering (There is hope but not for us.)
Comments:

_____
_____
_____

21) The *Journal* staff is considering changing the newspaper format of the *Journal* to a magazine format to boost circulation. Some large distributors will not handle newsprint. Do you think the *Journal* should switch to a magazine format?
a) Yes
b) No
Comments:

_____
_____
_____

22a) Are you a subscriber to the *Earth First! Journal*?
a) Yes
b) No
22b) If no, why not?



_____
_____
_____

23) Please use the space below to provide any comments and attach an additional sheet (recycled paper, of course) if you need more space. Remember, essay answers are worth extra credit.

HOW ABOUT A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE JOURNAL!?!

How did you hear of the EF! Journal?

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This box is for sales commissioners' addresses. Write your name in here if you sell a sub to someone and we will send you $5.

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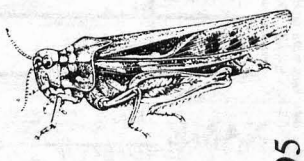

Subscriber Name_____

Address _____

City_____ State _____ Zip_____ Country_____

The Earth First! Journal *subscription list is confidential. If you use an alias, make sure that the post office knows that you, or someone, is getting mail at your address under that name or it may not be delivered. And don't worry, we never trade lists.*

Beltane 95

Earth First! Directory

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Mike or Billie
POB 6197, Sitka, AK 99835
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ARIZONA
Phoenix EF!
POB 8795, Phoenix, AZ 85066
Arizona Wildlands Museum
POB 24988, Tempe, AZ 85285
Tucson EF! ***AZEF! Newsletter***
POB 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722
CALIFORNIA
Northcoast EF!
POB 4796, Arcata, CA 95521
(707) 839-5847
Redwood Action Team
Darryl Cherney
POB 34, Garberville, Ecotopia 95542
(707) 839-5847
Sonoma County EF!
POB 7544, Santa Rosa, CA 95407
(707) 523-1229
Bay Area EF!
POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516
Bay Area EF! Hotline (510) 848-8724
Wiley Coyote
POB 74283, Davis, CA 95617
Central Valley EF!/
Friends of the Wolf–Cascadia
Davis, CA (916) 753-1678
Santa Cruz EF!
POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA 95061
(408) 425-3205
Western Wolves Infoletter
18032-C Lemon Dr #127
Yorba Linda, CA 92686
Orange County EF!
POB 4960-593, Irvine, CA 92716
(714) 451-3578
Los Angeles EF!
POB 4381, N. Hollywood, CA 91617
(818) 906-6833
Alluvial EF!
POB 77027, #102
Pasadena, CA 91107-6921
(909) 338-5856
Baja Ecotopia EF!
POB 33663, San Diego, CA 92163
COLORADO
Walkabout
POB 1166, Boulder, CO 80306
(303) 943-2354
San Juan EF!
POB 3204, Durango, CO 81302
Michael Lewinski
2040 16th St., Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 443-7436
Wilderness Defense!
POB 460101, Aurora, CO 80046-0101
Email:aq328@freenet.hsc.colorado.edu
Art Goodtimes
POB 1008, Telluride, CO 81435
The Wild Ranch Review
POB 81, Gulnare, CO 81042
Kirsten Atkins
POB 592, Crested Butte, CO 81224
Roaring Fork EF!
111 Polo Road
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601
FLORIDA
Big Bend EF!
POB 20582, Tallahassee, FL 32316
(904) 421-1559
Alachua EF!
3108 SE 16th Ter., Gainesville, FL 32641
(904) 375-1454
GEORGIA
Students for Environmental Awareness
Tate Student Center, U of GA
Athens, GA 30602
HAWAII
Christopher Hope-Cowing
POB 1031, Makawao, HI 96768
(808) 572-2546
IDAHO
Northern Rockies Preservation
1714 Heron, Boise, ID 83702
Cove/Mallard Coalition
POB 8968, Moscow, ID 83843
(208) 882-9755, fax (208) 883-0727
ILLINOIS
Chicago EF!
POB 6424, Evanston, IL 60204
Red Buffalo EF!
POB 185, Normal, IL 61761
Shawnee EF!
913 S. Illinois, Carbondale, IL 62901
(618) 549-7387
INDIANA
South Central Indiana EF!
POB 411, Madison, IN 47250
Mike McKinney
10587 Oak Knoll Dr. East
Rome City, IN 46784

IOWA
Tallgrass Prairie EF!
POB 305, Iowa City, IA 52244
MAINE
Maine EF!
POB 183, Harmony, ME 04942
Solon EF!
RFD 1, Box 4025, Solon, ME 04979
(207) 643-2732
Bob and Amy
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Mass EF!
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Martha's Vineyard, MA 02557
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POB 35, Montague, MA 01351
MICHIGAN
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Big River EF!
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Mountain Grove, MO 65711
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(314) 443-6832
74747.2052@compuserve.com
MONTANA
Northern Rockies BiodiversityProject
POB 4431, Whitefish, MT 59937
(406) 862-4945
Wild Rockies EF!
POB 9286, Missoula, MT 59807
(406) 728-5733 (message #)
Yellowstone EF!
POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 585-9211
NEBRASKA
Environmental Resource Center
370 Bordeaux Road
Chadron, NE 69337
(308) 432-3458
NEW JERSEY
Dirty, Rotten Radicals
103 Delavan St.
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
PAW Pinelands/Kittatiny Project
POB 506, Bloomfield, NJ 07003
(201) 748-4322
NEW YORK
Greater Adirondack Bioregion
1523 Phoenix Avenue
Schenectady, NY 12308
Wetlands Preserve/James Hansen
161 Hudson St, NY, NY 10013
(212) 966-5244, fax (212) 925-8715
Foghorn
Quadrilateral Commisson
POB 703, Huntington, NY 11743
(516) 424-6499
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Cincinnati, OH 45221-1001
(513) 281-6892
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Stumptown EF!
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(503) 343-7305
Kangaroo EF!
POB 332, Williams ,OR 97544
Kalmiopsis EF!
POB 2093, Cave Junction, OR 97523
(503) 592-3386
Blue Mts. Biodiversity Project
HCR 82, Fossil, OR 97830
PENNSYLVANIA
Preserve Appalacian Wilderness/
Mid-Atlantic Biodiversity Project
917 Church St., Indiana, PA 15701
(412) 349-5936
Allegheny EF!
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Antoinette Dwinga
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Scott Thiele
RD 4, 237-A Elk Ln., Montrose, PA 18801
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Corpus Christi, TX 78418
(512) 937-6019
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Rt. 1, Box 2120
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UTAH
Autonomy House
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VERMONT
Two Rivers EF!
POB 85, Sharon, VT 05065
Biodiversity Liberation Front
The ALARM
J.R., POB 804 , Burlington, VT 05402
VIRGINIA
Virginia EF!
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(703) 885-6983
Massive Retaliation
2129 General Booth Blvd. #253
Virginia Beach, VA 23454-5872
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25427
(304) 754-9161
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& Midwest Headwaters Action
c/o Madison Peace Co-op
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Hank Bruse
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Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495
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North Forests EF!
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(414) 426-2357

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Support Jailed Activists

Lise Olson
B48426, POB 5001
Dwight, IL 60420

North American
ALF Support Group
POB 8673, Victoria, BC
CANADA V8X 3S2

International EF! Directory

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Rainforest Information Centre
John Seed
POB 368, Lismore, NSW 2480
(066) 21-85-05
EF! Australia
Canopy and Noemi, POB 1738Q
GPO, Melbourne, Victoria
(03) 354-7972, fax (03) 416-2081
CANADA
Terra Prima/W. Canada EF!
620 View St. Suite 618
Victoria, BC V8W 1J6
(604) 383-1560
EF! Vancouver
PO Box 176, 1472 Commercial
Vancouver, BC V5L 3X9
(604) 473-0174
Boreal Owl
Box 1053, Kamloops, BC V2C 6H2
EF! Manitoba
15-222 Osborne St. South
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 1Z3
(204) 453-9052
EF! Toronto
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Toronto, Ontario M6R 1A6
(416) 534-5323
EF! Ottawa
Box 4612 Station E
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5H8
EF! Montreal
Diffusion Noire, Jamie McGowan
c/o Librairie Alternative
2035 St. Laurent, 2 e étage
Montreal, PQ H2X 2T3
DENMARK
EF! Denmark
c/o Troels Floe, 5,th
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(45) 31228241
ENGLAND
(Over 60 local groups exist in the British Isles, for a list, write to one of them.)
Leeds EF!
16 Sholebroke Ave., Chapeltown
Leeds LS7 3HB, Yorkshire
(0532) 629427 or 629365
E-mail: cornerstone@gn.apc.org
London EF!
Cooltan Bldg., 372 Coldharbour Ln.
Brixton, London, SW9
(071) 737-0100
Manchester EF!
Dept. 29, 1 Newton St.
Piccadilly, Manchester M1 1HW
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Norwich EF!
Des Keane, 48 Bethel Street
Norwich, Norfolk
(0603) 631007, fax (0603) 666879
E-mail: gn:reforest
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Oxford OX4 1RQ
(0865) 201706/202706
fax: (0865) 201705
E-mail: gn:eartharc
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Prior House, 6 Tilbury Place
Brighton/East Sussex BN2 2GY
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EF! Germany
Avalon, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 24
45127 Essen
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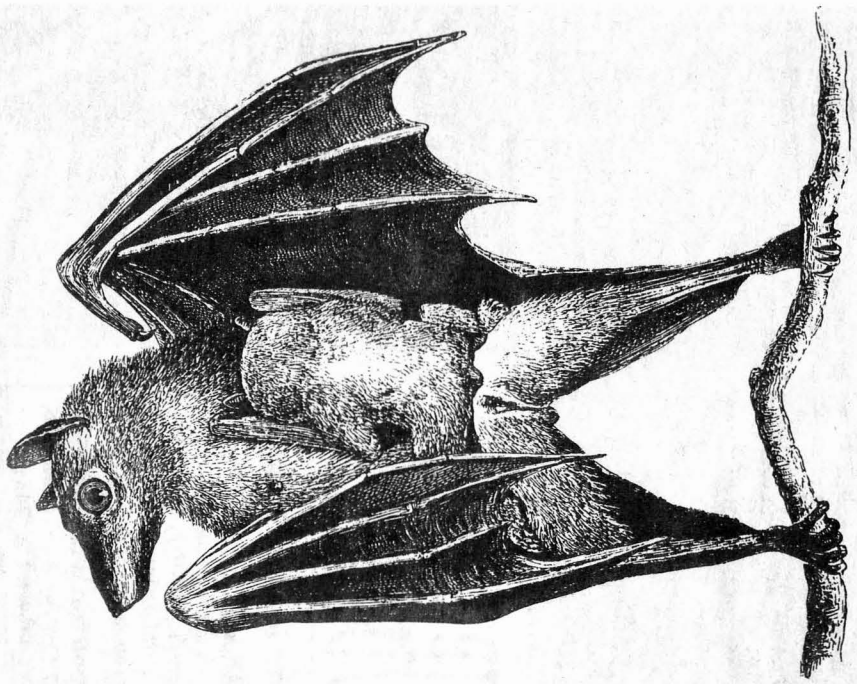

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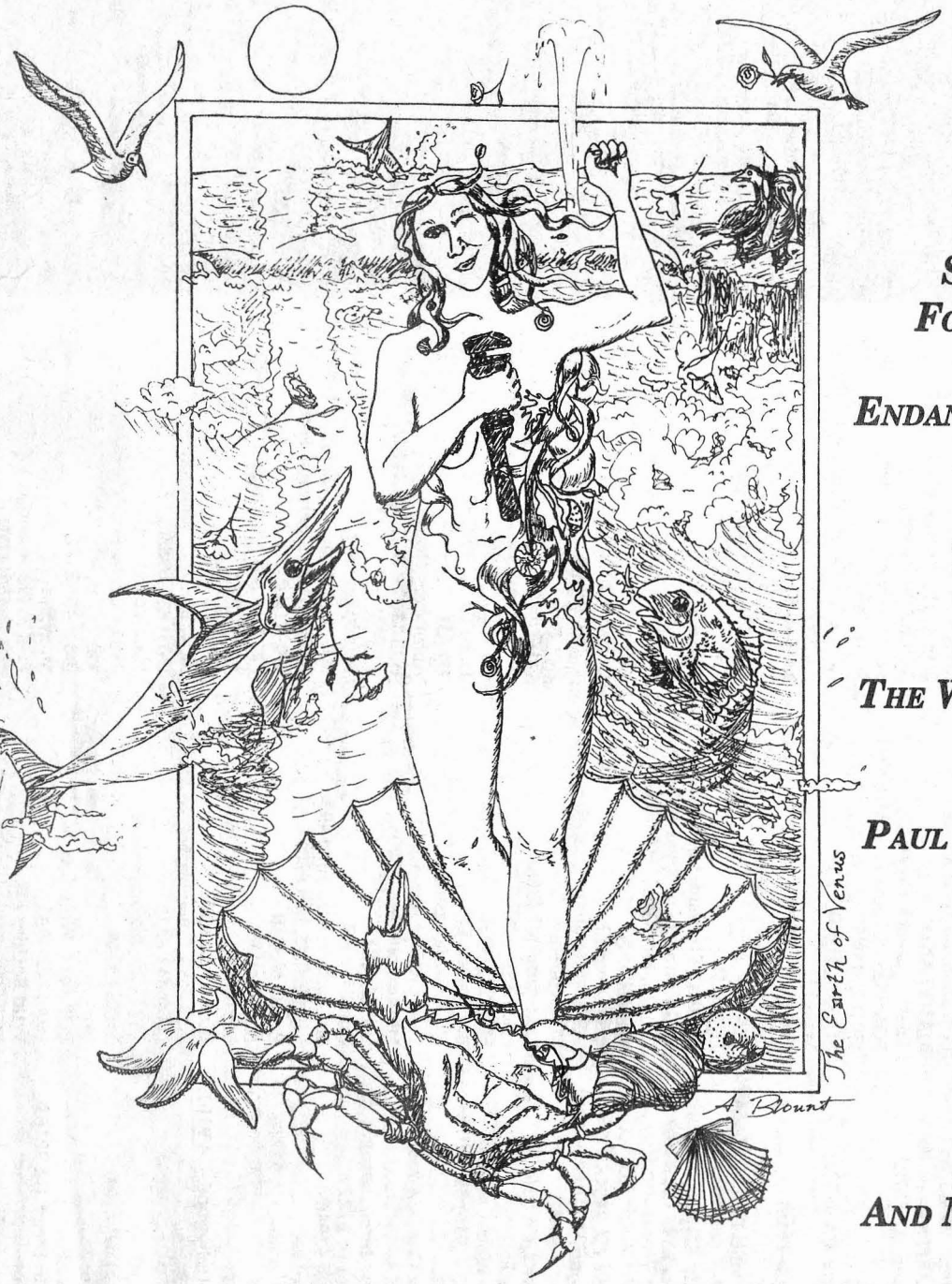

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